DIAMOND FROM THE SKY
is one of the most interesting films ever shown.
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The Bombay Chronicle

THE SERIAL WONDERFUL
is shown at the
WEST END CINEMA
and is full of common sense Thrills. Do see the Diamond from the Sky.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

VOL. IV NO. 275 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden.	Ton
20th Novr.	Medina	12500	....	..
26th ,,	Caledonia	8000	....	..
3rd Decr.	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
10th ,,	Khyber	9000	....	..
17th ,,	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
24th ,,	Nagova	7000	....	..
31st ,,	Salsette	6000	Kaiser-i-Hind	11500
1917				
7th Janry.	Khiva	9000	....	..
14th ,,	Mooltan	10000	....	..
21st ,,	Sardinia	7000	....	..
28th ,,	Salsette	6000	Kashgar	9000

To Colombo, Straits, China, and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, etc.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo.	Tons.
7th Nov.	Novara	7000	Mooltan *	10000
16th Decr.	Nyanza	7000	Karmala	9000
29th Dec.	Malta	7000	Morea	11000
1917				
11th Janry.	Namur	7000	Ka hmir	9000
25th ,,	Nellore	7000	Medina *	12500
8th Febry	Novara	7000	Mongolia	10000
22nd ,,	Nore	7000	Malwa	11000
8th March	Malta	7000	Kaiser-i-Hin	11500

The steamers marked *are through sailings from London to Australia and will be diverted via Bombay, leaving this port about the 18th November and 26th January respectively.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers	Destination.
20th Nov.	Aratoon Apcar	E. and S. Africa via Porebunder.
23rd Nov.	Chakla	Karachi & PersianGulf (Fast gulf)
3rd Nov.	Linga	Karachi direct.
24th Nov.	Lhasa	Karachi coasting.

*Or later, on arrival of the English Mail steamer.

TO LONDON CALLING AT SUEZ AND PORT SAID

Sails about.	Steamer.	Tons.
2nd December.	T.S.S. "Morvada"	8190

FARES TO LONDON BY THIS VESSEL.

Single.	Return.
1st class Rs. 690	First class (returning by B I.) Rs. 1035.
	First class (returning by P. & O. Mail) Rs. 1192-8-0.
2nd class Rs. 510.	Second class (returning by B. I.) Rs. 765.
	Second class (returning by P. & O Mail) Rs. 877-8-0

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,

Agents P. & O. and B. I. S. N. Cos.

Nicol Road, Bombay.

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,

(Incorporated in Japan.)

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
YamagataMaru	K. Kudo	3791	4th Nov.	18th Nov.
Moyori Maru..	M. Taniguch	3773	9th Nov	22nd Nov.
Bombay Maru..	S Shinoharal	4625	16th Nov.	28th Nov.
Rangoon Maru.	Y. Kobayashi	5348	17th Dec.	29th Dec.
Yetorofu Maru	S. Hirata....	4166	26th. Dec.	1st.Jan. 17
Tenshin Maru.	R. Ozaki. ..	4173	25th. Dec	6th.Jan. 17

For Freight apply to—

T. KAWAGUCHI.

Manager.

York Building,

Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 319,057.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Luzon Maru ...	4075	T. Watanabe	6th Nov.	19th Nov
Kudo Maru....	5319	K. Tashiro	22nd Nov.	30th Nov.
Java Maru....	4490	N. Yanagi	3rd Dec.	14th Dec.

For Freight apply to

M. UCHIYAMA,

Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES.

JOINT SERVICE

HOMEWARD

FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Paris *	A & C	9239		18thNov.
City of York	A & C	7834		25th Nov

*Does not call at Marseilles.

AUTUMN SAILINGS OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Lea ve Liverpoo about.
City of Birmingham	A&C	7498	10th Nov

FARES.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return	2nd Class Single.	2nd Class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles ...	630	1,033	480	720
Liverpool ...	660	90	52	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	...	942	...	712

Special rates by B. Class steamers on application.

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families. Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided, it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay:—Messrs. E. Bates & Sons, Agency.

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

ABAD LINE.

FOR BUNDER-ABBAS, LINGA, DABAI, BAHREIN, BUSHIRE AND KOWEIT.

S. S. BANDAI MARU, 3,227 tons, will sail on or about 30th November.

FOR MOHAMERAH AND BUSREH.

S. S. NICHIREN MARU, 2,002 tons, will sail on or about 10th December.

FOR COLOMBO.

S. S. ANYO MARU, 2,169 tons, will sail on or about 18th November.

FOR RANGOON.

S. S. ASIA MARU, 2,561 tons, will sail on or about 21st November.

For further particulars apply to:—

MIRZA MOHAMED SHIRAZEE,

72, apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO. LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports via Karachi.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

Present sailings are as follows:—

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. LAWOE, 2,505 tons, on or about 25th November, 1916.

S. S. ZAYANI, 3,504 tons, on or about 30th November, 1916.

S. S. SHUSHTAR, 2,664 tons, on or about 5th December, 1916.

For farther particulars apply to:—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,

Agents,

121, Esplanade Road.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000

Head Office:

26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampale
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa.
Tuticorin		
Cochin	Zanzibar	

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:

Mouritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest nd Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,

Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,800,000

HEAD OFFICE--YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien	Sydney
Harbin	(Mukden)	(Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
(Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angles	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,

Manager

Post Box No. 207.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.

MANDVI BRANCH & SANDHURST ROAD BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,

Secretary and Treasurer.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. "DAILY QUOTATION SHEETS" supplied at Re. 1-12 per mensem, Post free. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks, Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved securities.

Life and Fire Insurance, effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Bay.

Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY" Bombay

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THE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874

INDIA'S

Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS	CLAIMS PAID
Rs. 5,00,00,000	Rs. 4,50,00,000

The Question of the Moment!

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.

Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN,

Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

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Offers world-wide policies on most liberal terms.

Security unquestioned.

Energetic Agents wanted:—To represent the Company throughout the Deccan.

For prospectus, etc., please apply to

L. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,

General Agents,

42, Medows Street, BOMBAY.

781

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceed	Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds..	Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,

Managers.

Second 1916 Russian 5½ p.c. War Loan

FOR

Rbls. 300,000,000.

Redeemable in 1926 and free of all Russian Income Tax.

Issued at Rbls. 95 per Rbls. 100 nominal plus coupon from 14th of October. Interest payable half-yearly in April and October. Subscription open from 14th November to 20th December, 1916, with

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be Kaminia Oil.

SALE BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

10, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF GLASS BOTTLES AND TIN PROVISIONS AND GLASS SHOW CASES.

Under instructions from the party concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 17th day of November, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Messrs. Treacher and Co.'s Building, in the British Hotel Lane, opposite Messrs. Liptons, Ltd., in Fort, the following stock such as:—

Glass bottle and tin provisions by the well-known makers, Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell, and others, fruits, tea, cocoatine, sausages, sauce, vinegar, blackings, Spratts (dog's biscuits), glass show cases, empty tin boxes, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT SEWRI NEW ROAD.

H. C. Suit No. 705 of 1916.

Govindram Ghanshamdas, a firm...Plaintiffs.

v/s

Jagannath Dharmaji and ors.....Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above Suit Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the days, times and places, mentioned against the lots, the following valuable landed properties.

LOT NO. 1: TO BE SOLD IN ONE LOT OR SEPARATELY ON WEDNESDAY, THE 22ND DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1916, AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) ON THE PREMISES.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon situate lying and being at New Sewri Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 10,856 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector's old Nos. 61, 120, 220 and 248, new Nos. 14288, 14434, 14459, and 14695 and new Survey No. 1/2433 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward "F" Nos. 1157, 1158, 1159, 1160, 1161, 1162 and 1163 and Street Nos. 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90 and 91 and bounded on the east and west by the New Sewri Road and on the north and south by the property of Dorabji Cursetji Shroff.

The said piece of land has been divided into 4 plots. The building on plot No. 2 bearing Street No. 91 and the temple on plot No. 4 situate at one of the Corners are not to be sold at all.

LOT NOS. 2 TO 8: TO BE SOLD SEPARATELY ON WEDNESDAY, THE 29TH NOVEMBER, 1916, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) ON THE PREMISES.

LOT NO. 2.

A piece of Fazendari land with a house standing thereon situate at Sewri Koliwada bearing Ward No. 3179, Street No. 420; whereof the net rateable value is assessed by the Municipality at Rs. 60.

LOT NO. 3.

A piece of Fazendari land with a hut standing thereon at Sewri Koliwada, bearing Ward No. 3148 Street No. 389; whereof the net rateable value is assessed by the Municipality at Rs. 22.

LOT NO. 4.

A piece of Fazendari land with two houses, standing thereon situate at Sewri Koliwada bearing Ward Nos. 3169-3170, Street Nos. 410-411; whereof the net rateable value is assessed by the Municipality at Rs. 215.

LOT NO. 5.

A piece of Fazendari land with a house standing thereon situate at Sewri Koliwada bearing Ward No. 3172, Street No. 413; whereof the net rateable value is assessed by the Municipality at Rs. 225.

LOT NO. 6.

A piece of Fazendari land with a house standing thereon at Sewri Koliwada bearing Ward No. 3180 (1) Street No. 421; whereof the net rateable value is assessed by the Municipality at Rs. 235.

LOT NO. 7.

A piece of Fazendari land with a house standing thereon situate at Sewri Koliwada bearing Ward No. 3180 (2) Street No. 421a; whereof the net ratable value is assessed by the Municipality at Rs. 110.

LOT NO. 8.

A piece of Fazendari land with a house standing thereon at Sewri Koliwada bearing Ward No.3179, Street No. 420; whereof the net rateable value is assessed by the Municipality at Rs. 185.

For further particulars, printed copies of conditions of sale and plan of properties, apply to Messrs. Nadirsha and Darasha Attorneys for the said Receiver at their office in Hummum Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th November, 1916.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20 APOLLO STREET, FORT.

TEL. NO. 5409.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY FRIDAY THE 17TH NOVEMBER, 1916, AT 3-30 P.M. (S.T.).

Very rare opportunity for Rajas, Nawabs, and gentlemen to secure artistic articles to decorate their palaces, halls and drawing rooms.

Auction Sale of very valuable, rare specially selected artistic coloured marble Italian statues, busts, etc., on various subjects, lifesize white Carrara marble garden and hall statues by well-known artists, handsome large size 7 feet high white Carrara marble garden fountain, marble pedestals, large marble vases, flower baskets, rich house-hold furniture etc., etc.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 17th day of November, 1916, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction in the shop lately occupied by the Sincere Watch Coy., near West End Watch Coy., Hornby Road, Fort, (where the kit has been removed for the convenience of sale) by order of the concerned:—

EX S.S. "PORTO DI ADALIA."

A specially selected rare consignment comprising:—Very valuable rare specially selected artistic coloured and white marble Venice Italian statues, busts, etc., on various subjects by well-known artists, life size white Carrara marble garden and hall statues, handsome very large size 7 feet high white Carrara marble garden fountain, marble pedestals, sweet toned cottage piano by Rose & Co., large marble vases, flower baskets decorated with birds; marble animal models, handsome rich household furniture comprising rich cabinets, teapoys, mirror door single and double almirahs, writing tables, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th November, 1916.

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

The sale of remaining oil paintings, engravings, water colours, furniture, partition, etc., of the Premier Art Saloon will be resumed TO-DAY.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 18th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of a European Gentleman consisting of cabinets, iron bedsteads, pictures, sewing machine, electric fan, motor lamp and horn, wearing apparels, hats, boots, and shoes, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred glass-fronted miniature brougham, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram by Press, in good order.

1 grey Arab horse, goes well in harness.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis, with a grey-country-bredmare and harness.

1 bay walermare, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable building plots at East Agripada DeLisle Road.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, in the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 6th December, next at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at East Agripada DeLisle Road the following 11 plots for a term of 999 years.

The East Agripada Estate is situate between Ripon Road and DeLisle Roads. The plots now offered front Clerk Road, are within about 5 minutes walk of two train routes Byculla station and Victoria Gardens.

LOT NO. 1.—A valuable corner plot having 143 ft. frontage and 549 square yards area and known as plot No. 7.

LOT NO. 2.—An Excellent building site having a frontage of 61 ft. to Clerk Road, and an area of 576 square yards, known as plot No. 8.

LOT NO. 3 TO 10.—All similar plots.

LOT NO. 11.—A valuable building plot situate at the Junction of and having ffrontages to Clerk Road and a new 40 ft. Road, containing about 549 square yards and known as plot No. 17. Shops will be allowed on all the plots.

Plans and agreements may be seen at the office of the Board's Land Manager or of the auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed properties situate at King Lane, Fort, and Mahableshwar the latter fully furnished belonging to the estate of Jugmohandas Vandrawandas Bhaiseth.

Under instructions from Mr. Chunilal Jivandas one of the Executors of the Will of Jugmohandas Vandravandas Bhaiseth, Messrs. Bennett and Co., will sell by Public Auction the properties hereinafter described with the hereditaments and premises appertaining thereto.

The property situate at King Road and described in the first schedule hereunder written will be sold by Public Auction as aforesaid on Thursday, the 14th day of December, 1916 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the premises.

The property situate at Mahableshwar described in the second schedule hereunder written together with the furniture therein contained will be sold in the rooms of Messrs. Bennett and Co., at 22, Apollo Street, Fort, on Friday, the 15th day of December, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

SCHEDULE I.

All that piece of parcel of quit and ground rent tenure land (together with the messuage tenements or buildings standing thereon) fronting the King Road, otherwise Holi Chakla within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five hundred and five square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 475, 475, 475, New Nos. 5569, 5570, 5571, Old Survey No. F 1169, G and F 1169 and New Survey Nos. 8835, 8836, 8837 and bounded on the East by the property of Morarji Goculdas, on the West by the property of Soorti Washerman Panchayat, on the North by the property of Runchhodji Jagannathji Maharaj and on the South by the said King Road or Holi Chakla and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under A Ward No. 2593 and 2594 and Street Nos. 7, 9, 11 and 13.

SCHEDULE II.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage tenements and dwelling house standing thereon lying at Mahableshwar in the village of Shindolla Taluka Javli Zilla Satara registered by the Mamlatdar of Javli under revision Survey No. 2 containing by admeasurement about 14 acres and 21 gunthas and bounded on the East by a road to Babington point from Satara Road on the South by a Forest on the West by a Forest and on the North by plot bearing revision Survey No. 9.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage tenement and dwelling house standing thereon lying at Mahableshwar in the village of Shindola Taluka Javli Zilla Satara Registered by Mamlatdar of Javli under Revision Survey No. 27 and containing by admeasurement about 15 acres and bounded on the East by a Forest on the South by a Forest on the West by a Road leading to Babington point and plot bearing Revision Survey No. 28 and on the North by a Forest.

For further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of title deeds application may be made to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, for the said Mr. Chunilal Jiwandas, Treacher's Building, Esplanade Road, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co

Bombay, 17th November, 1916.

K. A. READYMONEY AND CO.

Opp. Bank of Bombay, Green Street, Eort, Bombay.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the mortgagee-in-possession under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 15th March, 1916 and made between Mr. E. W. Gautray of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part Messrs. K. A. READYMONEY and Co., will, on FRIDAY, the 17th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the ground floor of Watson's Annexe, Apollo Pier Road, in the rooms occupied by Mr. E. W. Gautray on his account and risk:—

One full-sized billiard table with all accessories complete, card tables, counters and chairs, specially made to order, electric lights and fans with fittings, etc.

The above will be sold either in one lot or in separate lots to suit the purchasers.

Catalogues will be published.

K. A. READYMONEY & Co.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th November, 1916.

BUSINESS NOTICES

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittence with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amoun is prepaid to cover postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,

"Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS

A MASSAGE SPECIALIST with 11 years experience has time to take up a few cases. Apply to Box No. 100. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5644.

WANTED

WANTED—(1) A BELT-DRIVEN PUMP capable of pumping from 3,000 to 4,000 Gallons of water per hour against a total head of 158 ft. with 3 inches diameter suction and delivery.

(2) One 12 B. H. P. Oil Engine with two extra large fly-wheels.

(3) One Belt-driven Pump capable of pumping 10,000 Gallons of water per hour against a total head of 158 ft. with 6 in. diameter suction and delivery, and fast and loose pulleys.

Firms having these in stock for immediate delivery should submit quotations and specifications before 23rd instant.

W. G. RALE,
State Karkhari,
5977 Akalkot.

WANTED—A good TYPIST to join immediately. Apply to Box No. 352, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5976

MOTOR CAR BODY wanted Ford or other light four seater complete with dash. Send particulars to Box No. 353, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5979

WANTED—One BRAHMIN GRADUATE to teach English and Mathematics in the evening hours. Apply to Box No. 356, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5987

WANTED—A good MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMAN for two or three weeks for up-country. Apply to Box No. 354, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5984

WANTED—CHAUFFEURS to take charge of and work 2 Garner 3½ ton motor lorries near Lonavla. Applications with copies of testimonials to be sent to Box No. 355, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5985

WANTED—RECRUITS for the Anglo-Indian Battery. Apply to the RECRUITING AGENT, Anglo-Indian Force, H3, Esplanade Road (above Thacker's), Bombay.

WANTED—A SUPERINTENDENT for the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute. Salary upto Rs. 100 per mensem according to qualifications. Knowledge of Persian or of Avesta and Pehlevi essential. Apply HON. SECRETARIES, Hornby Road, Fort. 5952

WANTED—For Attorneys' Office experienced TYPISTS SHORTHAND and ordinary. Also experienced DESPATCHING CLERK. Apply stating particulars to Box No. 346, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5942

WANTED—One large or two small ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, without board, in the Fort, Apollo Bunder preferred. Apply to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.—AGENTS for the SALE of "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 3, Medows Street Fort, Bombay

WANTED—A whole time tennis marker only trained man need apply. Apply stating qualifications with copies of testimonials to the HON. SECRETARY, Officer's Recreation Club, Deolali. Salary Rs. 25, per month. 5978

WANTED in a Native State in Gujarat a LADY COMPANION for the Ranisahesb and a Governess for three babies, both having good knowledge of English and of Vernacular either Gujarati, Hindi or Bengali. Apply with testimonials before 1st proximo to Box No. 342 stating particulars re qualifications, expected pay, caste, age and whether married. In the case of Lady Companion, preference will be given to one knowing painting and music. 5928

WANTED—A reliable and influential AGENT or BROKER in Bombay for sale of flour and other production of the Delhi Flour Mills. (B. Mills) formerly known as "Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills" on order basis (Monthly production 50,000 Maunds.).

Wanted SALE AGENTS on pay or commission in all important towns of India Apply to—

DIWANCHAND RUSTOMJI & Co.,
5874. Delhi.

APPLICATIONS are invited from duly qualified persons for the post of a Nyayadhisha. Starting salary Rs. 75, rising to Rs. 100 per mensem.

Candidates should apply with testimonials of their legal and academical qualifications and experience of service stating age

MOTILAL L. PAREKH,
Diwan, Baria State.

Hazar Office,
Devgad Baria, 9th November, 1916. 5926

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D C. shunt wound 15 B.H.P., 460 volts, 650/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1055.

LOOK SHARP!—The Grand Raffle of 1916. Sale of tickets closes on 1st December. Drawing fixed for the 15th December, 1916.

Apply:—

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Keralseya Ayurveda Samajam,
5941 Trichur, Cochin State.

TO BE LET

TO BE LET.—"CAMP VIEW," DEOLALI, for rent and particulars, apply to Mr. CAMA, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE NAVIGATION & TRADING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Indian Co-Operative Navigation and Trading Company, Limited, will be held on SUNDAY, the 26th November, 1916, at 5 p.m., (S.T.), at Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, near Messrs. Powell & Co. Sandhurst Road, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account.
2. To consider the recommendation of the Board of Directors to grant a compassionate allowance to the late Secretary's family.
3. To put on record the appreciation of the services of the late Hon. Mr. D. A. Khare.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

Bombay, 3rd November, 1916.

By Order,
T. SOUSA MACHADO,
Secretary.

NOTE—All Shareholders attending the meeting are requested to present at the door their Share Certificates or final or full payment receipts failing which they will not be admitted. Persons using Share Certificates or Receipts which do not belong to them render themselves liable to prosecution.

Shareholders are requested to send in writing the particulars of any information they may want at the meeting so as to reach the office at least 6 days before the day of the meeting; but those who fail to comply with this request will not be precluded from asking questions relevant to the subjects before the meeting. The replies to the written queries will be read out to the meeting on the querist standing up and requesting replies to his question or questions.

The TRANSFER BOOK will be closed from 15th November, 1916, to 5th December 1916. 5980

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT 1888.

AS AMENDED BY THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL (AMENDMENT) ACTS UP TO 27TH SEPTEMBER, 1916.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Section 297 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as amended by the City of Bombay Municipal (Amendment) Acts, upto 27th September 1916, that the undersigned proposes to apply to the Municipal Corporation at their Meeting to be held in the month of January 1917, or on such day thereafter as the said application can conveniently be disposed of, for authority to prescribe a fresh line, in substitution for the existing regular line of a portion of the street, in respect of each of the following streets namely:—the public street known as Girgaum Back Road between Kakadwady and Sadashiv Street.

A plan of this street showing the existing regular line of the street and the fresh line proposed to be prescribed in substitution therefor as aforesaid, is deposited at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality and can be inspected by any person desiring to do so, at any time during office hours.

Every person desirous of making any representation to the Corporation or of bringing before the Corporation any objection respecting the said proposal, may do so, by letter addressed to the Municipal Secretary at the Municipal Office, and delivered at the said office not less than three clear days before the day of such meeting.

Dated this 14th day of November, 1916.

AG. MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER,
5986 for the City of Bombay.

PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FIFTH SESSIONS of 1916 of OYER and TERMINER and GENERAL GOAL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the 20th day of November, 1916, at 10-30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.

Dated this 1st day of November, 1916.

VASANTRAO ANANDRAO DABHOLKAR,
5811 Sheriff of Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE S. S. "LUZON MARU" sailing hence for Japan via Singapore and Hongkong about the 19th instant will carry cargo for Vladivostock and Australia and through Bills of Lading will be issued for those ports. Intending shippers are kindly requested to apply to the undersigned for freight without delay.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent, Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Bombay.
15th November 1916. 5972.

JUMBLE SALE.

A JUMBLE SALE will be held at St. JOSEPH'S HOME, Reynolds Road, Agripada, Bombay, on the 17th and 18th inst. from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.

Benefactors and Friends are kindly requested to send contributions of old clothes etc. towards the sale.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

IT IS NOTIFIED to the public information that the name of Hon. RANA SIR SHEORAJ SINGH BAHADUR, K.C.C.E., of Khajwagaon was by mistake printed in the Pamphlets as one of the Directors of "The Bombay Co-operative Loan Co., Ltd., Bombay," but he has no concern with the Company nor is responsible with any of the business or action of the above Company.

L. HANSLUX.
Managing Director.

Bombay, 17th November, 1916. 5983

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of the REGISTRAR of the Benares Hindu University on a salary of Rs. 500 per mensem. The appointment under the Regulations of the University is for the term of five years. The out-going Registrar will be eligible for re-appointment. He will be entitled to the benefit of the Provident Fund to which the members of the staff contribute one anna in the rupee and the University a moiety of that amount.

Gentlemen applying are requested to state their age, academical degrees and previous experience of the work and other qualifications and also to send copies of testimonials and names of persons to whom references might be made.

Applications for the post should reach the VICE-CHANCELLOR of the Benares Hindu University, 9, Elgin Road, Allahabad, *on or before 1st December*, 1916. 5982

NOTICE.

1. APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of the UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR of English for the recently established Benares Hindu University. Salary Rs. 750, rising to Rs. 1,000 per mensem. The Professor will be expected to live in residential quarters for the staff as soon as they are constructed but in the meanwhile will be entitled to house rent at Rs. 100 per mensem. He should be strong in English and should preferably have some experience of work as a Professor. He will have, until the University is able to open classes to work as Professor of English in the Central Hindu College which is maintained by it. The appointment will be made on probation for two years. The College maintains a Provident Fund to which members of the staff contribute 6¼ per cent. of their salary and the College contributes a moiety of the same. The Committee will be prepared to consider proposals for a higher salary in case of candidates possessing special qualifications. Applications for this appointment should reach the VICE-CHANCELLOR of the Benares Hindu University, 9, Elgin Road, Allahabad, *on or before 31st January*, 1917.

2. A PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH on a salary of Rs. 300 rising to Rs. 500. He will be entitled to participate in the benefits of the Provident Fund. Applications for this appointment should reach the VICE-CHANCELLOR of the Benares Hindu University, 9, Elgin Road, Allahabad, *on or before* 1st *December*, 1916.

3. Gentlemen applying are requested to state their age, academical degrees, previous educational experience and other qualifications and the minimum salary they are prepared to accept and to send copies of testimonials and names of persons to whom references might be made. 5981

THE TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on MONDAY, the 27th November, 1916, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 2 and 2A, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1916.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of Mr. Narottam Morarjee and the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, who retire in accordance with Article 109 of the Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will remain CLOSED from the 16th to the 27th November, 1916, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
TATA SONS & Co.,
Agents

Bombay, 9th November, 1916. 5947

THE TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of THE TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 27th day of November, 1916, immediately after the close of the business of the Annual General Meeting of the Company, which has been convened for that day at 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon (S. T.), when the subjoined Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 9th day of November 1916, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.

"That the Capital of the Company be increased to rupees three crores by the creation of ten thousand new shares of rupees one thousand each."

Dated this 10th day of November, 1916.

By Order of the Board,
TATA SONS & Co.,
Agents,
The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Limited.

Navsari Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 5948

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Teak and Blackwood Screens, Soiled Linen Basket, Single Iron and Mahoganised Cots, Writing and Dressing Tables, Pictures, Wall Plates, Spring Mattress, Looseleaf Album, Filters with Stand, Knife Machine, Oscillating Fan Plate, Gas and Kerosine Stoves and Lamps, Flower Vases, etc. Dealers need not apply. Apply to Box No. 322, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5554

Bombay, 7th November, 1916.

PUBLIC NOTICES

GREAT WAR SALE AND FETE.

OWING to there being a very large number of Ladies and Gentlemen who have given and are giving their help to the above, and having regard to the object in view, the Working Committee have decided to issue no complimentary tickets, and instructions will be given that no one without a ticket is to be allowed through the Barriers. The Committee trust that helpers will not take exception to this decision which has been come to in the best interests of the War Sale and Fete and will help the Committee to give effect thereto by purchasing season tickets.

J. E. JACKSON,
Hony. Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED will hold an AUCTION SALE of timber at the following Depots on the dates shown against them:—

HALIYAL DEPOT.

7 miles from Alnavar M. & S. M. Rly.

Square Teak.	Blackwood.	Junglewood, Mathi, Nava,	Sawntimber Battens,	Date of Sale.
cft.	cft.	etc. cft.	etc. cft.	
57,000	6,000	18,000	....	27th Nov. 1916 and following days

YAVARGATTI.

M. & S. M. Rly.

300,000	4,000	60,000	20,000	5th Dec. 1916 and following days,

The conditions of sale are available for inspection of persons wishing to bid at the above erections at the undersigned's office at Haliyal or at the Depot offices at Haliyal and Yavargatti between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. on any day except Sundays and Holidays.

Haliyal, 5th October, 1916.

J. DOUGSON
Divisional Forest Officer,
Kanara N. D. 5789

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1226 of 1916.

1. The NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED, a company incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882, and having its registered office at Hummum Street Bombay:
2. HERBERT R. GREAVES, of Bombay European, residing at Altamount Road, Bombay on behalf of himself and all other shareholders of the said Company except those who are defendants: ..... Plaintiffs.

V/S.

1. BYRAMJI NOWROJI GAMADIA, of Bombay Parsi, residing at Hornby Vellard Bombay:
2. DEVIDAS MADHOWJI THACKERSEY, of Bombay, Hindu, residing at Kalbadevi Road, Bombay:
3. JAMES P. CHRYSTAL, of Bombay European residing at Warden Road, Bombay:
4. FRAMJI DORABJI PANDAY, of Bombay Parsee residing at Colaba, Bombay:
5. JEHANGIR NOWROJI GAMADIA, of Bombay, Parsi, residing at Hornby Vellard, Bombay. ..... Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given that the above suit has been filed by the New Mofussil Company, Limited, and by Herbert R. Greaves on behalf of himself and all other shareholders of the New Mofussil Company, Ltd., except those who are defendants praying:—

(a) That it may be declared that the first defendant vacated his office as a director of the plaintiff company on the death of his father,
(b) That it may be declared whether the 3rd defendant has vacated his office as a director of the plaintiff-company,
(c) That it may be declared that the fourth defendant has not been validly appointed a director of the plaintiff company,
(d) That it may be declared that the fifth defendant has not been validly appointed a director of the plaintiff company or if validly appointed that he vacated his office immediately on his appointment,
(e) That the 1st 4th and 5th defendants may be restrained from taking part in the management of the plaintiff company and from acting as directors thereof,
(f) That it may be declared that all resolutions purporting to have been passed by the Board from which the 2nd plaintiff has dissented since the alleged appointment of the 4th defendant are void,
(g) That the plaintiffs' costs may be provided for: and
(h) That the plaintiffs may have such further and other relief as the nature of the case may require.

For further particulars and for the date of the hearing of the suit as well as for inspection of the plaint and the annextures thereto, application can be made to Messrs. Payne & Co. Attorneys for the plaintiffs at their office, Treacher's Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 16th day of November, 1916.

PAYNE & Co.,
5990 Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client K. RADHAKISSON was until recently carrying on business in the name of K. RADHAKISSON & Co., and from Kartak Sud the 1st Samvat Year, 1973, (27th October, 1916) in the name of the Standard Cotton Coy. in Old Hanuman Lane, Bombay and that the said business was transacted on behalf of our client by his brother K. Satyanarayen as his servant. Our client has dispensed with the services of the said K. Satyanarayen and the Public are hereby warned against dealing with the said K. Satyanarayen for our client in connection with the business carried on in the name of K. Radhakisson & Co., or the Standard Cotton Coy. and if after this intimation any person deals with him he will do so at his risk and peril.

Our client's present address is Vithaldas Road, Princess Street, Block No. 8, New Piece Goods Market where all communications in connection with the business of K. Radhakisson & Co., or the Standard Cotton Coy. should be addressed.

Dated this 16th day of November, 1916.

MULJEE & THAKOREDAS,
5989 Attorneys for K. Radhakisson.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public that our clients have contracted to purchase from DHUNBAIJEE CURSETJEE (also known as DHUNBAIJEE DINSHAWJI PAREKH) JAMSETJEE AWABAI RUSTOMJEE and RUSTOMJEE SORABJEE, the below mentioned property.

All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage charge lien inheritance, trust, gift, sale, easement or otherwise howsoever are required to make known the same in writing to the undersigned at their office at 5, Bell Lane, Fort within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise all such claims if any, will be deemed to be waived and the persons setting up such claims will be precluded therefrom and the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim or claims.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of ground of quit and ground rent tenure with the messuages bungalows and dwelling houses standing thereon, situate lying and being on the north side of the main road from Mahaluxmi to Breach Vellard within the Island of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay which said piece or parcel of ground contains by admeasurement 8,743 square yards or thereabouts and is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 18 New No. 11318 Old Survey No. 80 and New Survey No. 1/7098 which said hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates under D Ward Nos. 3561/62, 3563/5 and 3566 and Street Nos. 38-40 42, 2 and 3 and are bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by sea-shore, on or towards the West by the propertyy of Vandrawandas Purshotamdas and Thakarsi Muljiji on or towards the South partly by Warden Road and partly by the property of Vandrawandas Purshotamdas and Thakarsi Muljiji and on or towards the East by Warden Road.

Dated this 16th day of November, 1916.

JAMSETJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
5988 Purchasers' Attorneys.

AMUSEMENTS

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY.

QUEEN OF BOMBAY.

FAVOURITE RESORT OF THE ELITE OF BOMBAY.

EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.

LAST NIGHT OF PRESENT BILL.

The big 5 act feature film:

"THE MADCAP"

A young but rich orphan girl is introduced by her friend Countess Olga to an artist, and she finds in him a kindred spirit. Olga is infatuated with the artist and when she finds him with the heroine on a "vagabond" walking tour she creates scandal. Happily, however, this only leads to the marriage of the young people. The scenery in this romance is most picturesque.

"HOW TIMES DO CHANGE"

Two wives thought at the same time of having their portraits placed inside their husbands' watches. The watches were taken to the same shop and got mixed. Each woman, finding another woman's portrait in her husband's watch, becomes suspecious and the fun is fast and furious until the tangle is straightened out.

the Latest
PATHE GAZETTE.

SPECIAL MUSIC WITH ALL THE FILMS.

Prices: Re. 1/8, Re 1, Ans 8 & 4, Box seats, Rs. 2.

SEE TO-MORROW'S ADVERTISEMENT FOR DETAILS OF THE SPLENDID NEW PROGRAMME.

Note.—ONE PERFORMANCE OF NEW PROGRAMME TO-MORROW AT 6-45 P. M. SPECIAL VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT IN AID OF GREAT WAR SALE FUND AT 9-30.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE

GREAT WAR SALE AND FETE

ON DECEMBER 2nd at 4 p.m.

A SPECIAL

CINEMA MATINEE

WILL BE HELD

AT THE

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

FULL PARTICULARS NEXT WEEK.

PICTURES & PHOTOS

Framed Smartly at the Cheapest Rates

KING & CO.,

Next to Evans Fraser,

Hornby Road BOMBAY

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.

Last 2 Nights.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN

presents the

NEW BANDMAN OPERA CO. (1917)

Company of Fifty

Full Chorus and Octette of Lady Dancers.

TO-NIGHT

Friday Nov. 17th at 9-30 p.m.

For the first time in India

Costly Production of

The Great Adelphi Theatre London Success.

A new musical play in three acts.

"TINA"

By Paul A. Rubens & Harry Graham.

The production in its entirety has been brought from London.

Box plan now open at Messrs. Rose & Co.

Next Sunday at 6 p.m.

REDUCED PRICE MATINEE

"MR. MANHATTAN."

EVERY EVENING AT 6-30 p. m.

A Complete Cinema Programme

THE FURTHER ADVENTURES OF J. RUFAS WALLINGFORD

Popular Prices:—Rs. 2, 1, and annas 8 & 4.

HAVE YOU READ?

The World's Greatest Sensational Book

THE WANDERING JEW

By Eugene Sue.

If not, do not be disappointed at all.

SEE THE FILM VERSION

of this enthralling romance of mystery and imagination, acted amidst scenes of glowing beauty and gorgeous grandeur

AT

the fashionable resort of art and culture

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market.

'Phone 1882.

SATURDAY NEXT

THE VALLEY OF FEAR

By Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.

A British Masterpiece in seven reels.

TYEBBHOY SHAIKH HASSONALLY.

No. 1, Arcade Footpath, Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

I.

How much have YOU contributed to the war funds?

Save money by buying your out-fitting and travelling NECESSARIES from us, and invest the material saving thus effected in the war funds.

II.

We have just received a vast stock of leather Gladeston hand and kit-bags, trunks, folding and ordinary suit cases, steel trunks, ready made clothes, hats, shirts, ties, collars, rugs, holdalls, etc., etc.

III.

Our quality is just ours: our patrons know it, value it, talk about it,—and extend the circle of our patrons.

Our prices. Well you need outfitting necessaries (select from II) and you long to contribute to the war funds. And OUR prices enable you to do both.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if the occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary & Treasurer.

NEW ALHAMBRA CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD.

Tel. No. 2417.

TO-NIGHT! AND EVERY NIGHT!

"IN THE DAYS OF THUNDERING HEROES"—7,500 feet long.

War drama in 5 Thrilling Reels.

THREE SHOWS DAILY

COMMENCING AT 7, 8-45 AND 10-30.

PRIZE MATINEE—SATURDAY AND SUNDAY AT 5-15.

Coming! USUAL HALF RATES. Coming!

PEG 6 RING.

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Nov. 15th.

		Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		8,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		800
" " Sales of East Indian		
" " Imports		
Mid. Americans		11.80+12
Egyptian F. G. F.		19.80+20
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Jan.	19.95+4
	March	20.11+6
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Jan.	19.52+4
	March	19.77+2

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 15th.

Total Imports

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.	
November	11.66	
Nov.-Dec.	11.64	
Dec.-Jan.	11.54	+6
Jan.-Feb.	11.70	
Feb.-Mar.	11.74	
Mar.-Apl.	11.81	
Apl.-May	11.85	+7
May-June	11.93	
June-July	11.93	+9
July-Aug.	11.94	
Aug.-Sept.	11.64	
Sept.-Oct.	11.23	
Oct.-Nov.	11.16	+8
Nov.-Dec.	11.13	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 15th.

Months.	To-day's closing price	
November	11.61	
Nov.-Dec.	11.59	+1
Dec.-Jan.	11.59	
Jan.-Feb.	11.55	
Feb.-March	11.70	+2
March-April	11.76	
April-May	11.81	
May-June	11.87	+3
June-July	11.87	
July-Aug.	11.87+2	
Aug.-Sept.	11.60+4	
Sept.-Oct.	11.24+4	
Oct.-Nov.	11.14+6	
Nov.-Dec.	11.11+6	

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 15th.

	To-day's price.
January	18.78—8
March	19.03—4
May	19.15—a

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 15th.

M. G. Bengal	Good	8.29
" "	Fully Good	8.37
" "	Fine	8.56
" No. 1 Oomra	Good	8.79
" "	Fully Good	8.97
" "	Fine	9.15 +5
" Broach	Good	10.79
" "	Fully Good	10.97
" "	Fine	11.15
" Scinde	Good	8.19
" "	Fully Good	8.27
" "	Fine	8.56

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, Nov. 15th.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 50,00,000:—

Rs.		Rs.
19,000 were allotted to Calcutta		
40,000 " "	to Bombay	59,000
" " "	to Madras	
Tenders on Calcutta	at 1/4 3/32	
" Bombay		
Min Rate Received	Calcutta 9% Bombay	above that rate in full.

Telegraphic Transfers:—Immediate.

Rs.		Rs.
20,41,000 were allotted to Calcutta		
18,16,000 " "	to Bombay	46,18,000
7,01,000 " "	to Madras	
Tenders on Calcutta	at 1/4 1/8.	
" Bombay		
Min. Rate Received	Calcutta 9% Bombay	above that rate in full.

Telegraphic Transfers:—Deferred.

Rs.		Rs.
1,88,000 were allotted to Calcutta		
" " "	to Bombay	3,23,000
1,35 000 " "	to Madras	
Tenders on Calcutta	at 1/4 3/32	
" Bombay		
Min, Rate Received	Calcutta 9% Bombay	above that rate in full.

Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale: Rs. 2,21,70,000

Amount to be allotted next week: 50,00,000

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.

London, Nov. 15th.

TRANSFERS IMMEDIATE.

On Calcutta Rs. 10,00,000
" Madras " 11,50,000 } 1/4 5/32.
" Bombay " 35,00,000

TRANSFERS DEFERRED.

On Bombay Rs. 2,50,000 @ 1/4 1/8.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 14th.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	4,000
" " to Continent	18,000
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9½
Demand Bills	4.75.60
Silver Commercial Bars	71½

New York, Nov. 15th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	50,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	
" to Continent	12,000
Futures at New York January	20.13+11
" " March	20.28+10
Spot Cotton at New York	20.05+10
" " Orleans	19.50+12
Futures at New Orleans January	19.46+ 6
" " March	19.40+ 6
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9½
Demand Bills	4.75.60
Silver Commercial Bars	71½

MONEY MARKET.

London, Nov. 15th.

Bar Silver Spot	34 1/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Buyers—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England rate 6 per cent. since 13th July 1916.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5⅝
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5½
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5½
" " " 6 "	6⅜
Interest day to day loans	4½
" 7 day market loans	4½
Consols 2½%	56 Unchgd.
Rupee Paper 3½%	49½ Unchgd.
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	66½+⅛
Government Securities 3%	59½+⅛
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.80 Unchgd.

London, Nov. 14th,

Consols 2½%	56 Unchgd.
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	49½ Unchgd.
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	66⅛+⅛
Government Securities 3%..	59⅛+⅛
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.80 Unchgd.

WAR LOANS.

London Nov. 14th.

3½ %1925—1928 — — — £84½ Unchg d

1941 %25—1945 — — — £92½+⅛

London, Nov. 15th.

3½% 1925—1928 — — — £84½ Unchgd.
4½% 1925—1945 — — — £96½+⅛

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Nov. 14th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. on passage Paid — 80/3

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—61½ lbs Due Sellers 74/6
Barletta Russo—62 lbs. Afloat — 76/3

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian. Due. Paid. 75/9

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley—Dec. Value. — 61

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Usual Bold Nov-Dec. Sellers — 80
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship. Nov.-Dec. Sellers. — 79/6
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec. Sellers. — 101
Toria Rapeseed Nov.-Dec. Sellers — 83
Tone—Strong.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Nov.-Dec. Nominal. Value.. 99/6

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Nov.-Dec. — 15-15-0

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£152½
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£128½
Copper Braziers	£167
Yellow Metal	16
Hard Spelter	47

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber fine hard cure December Sellers.. 3/2½
Plantation First Latex Crepe December — 2/8

London, Nov. 15th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. On passage. Sellers — 80

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—61½ lbs. Due. Sellers — 74/6
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Afloat — 76/3

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian Afloat Sellers — 76

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Dec.-Jan. Value. — 61/9

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Usual Bold Nov.-Dec. Buyers — 80
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec. Paid. — 78
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Shippers ask considerably more. Nov.-Dec. re-sellers — 100
Toria Rapeseed Nov.-Dec. Value — 83

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Months Name of Ports Whether Buyers or Sellers — Re-sellers Shippers ask considerably more

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Nov.-Dec. — £15-15-0

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£152½
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£129½
Copper Braziers	£167
Yellow Metal	16
Hard Spelter	47

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Feb.	25
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay Jan.-Feb.	25/3
Do. Karachi Jan.-Feb.	25/4
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Feb.	27/9
Do. do. Bombay Jan.-Feb.	28
Do. do. Karachi Jan.-Feb.	28/1
Tone—Firm.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Dec. Sellers — 3/2½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Dec. — 2/7½

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.

London, Nov. 15th.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	51/9
" Mutton "	51/3
General Tone of Tallow Auction	Active

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Nov. 16.

The market to-day opened at Rs. 394 and has fluctuated about Rs. 2 during the day. Some business is reported in M. G. Good Broach but other styles are quiet.

Ready cotton is in fair demand.

M. G. Broach 395½.

Fully Good Bengal 291½.

F. K. Akola 268.

Messrs. PATEL BROS. APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS AT MID-DAY.

Bombay, Nov. 16th.

Description.		Delivery. Jan. 1917	Mar. 1917.	April 1917	Spot Cotton
Broach,	Good M.G	..	..	395	..
Broach,	Fine M.G.	..	403	..	New
Bengal,	F.G. M.G	292/3	..	..	290/00
Bengal,	Fine M.G.	306/7	..	..	303/13
Bengal,	Superfine M.G.	..	..	..	315/22
Rajputana,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	..
Sind Punjab,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	..
Kham. Akola	Fine M.G.	366	..	..	368/75
Ellich/Amraotl,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	..
Dhamg./Pulgaon,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	..
Yeotmal,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	..
Nagpore,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	..
Hingt./Wardha,	Fine G.M.	..	..	..	..
Khandeish,	Fine M.G.	346	..	..	347/57
Khandeish,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	..
Khandwa Sanawad,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	..
Jalna	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	..
Indore,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	..
Ujjain,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	..
Nander,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	..
Mathia,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	..
Mathia,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	Old
Saw Ginned Dharwar	Good	..	..	..	380/90
Coompta,	Good M.G.	..	..	..	405/15
Westerns,	Good M.G.	..	..	..	385/93
Westerns	Good H.G.	..	..	..	375/8a

TOTAL RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY AS COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS YEAR DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Growths.	1916-17.	1915-16.	Difference.
Khandesh	6,877	17,777	— 10,900
Central India	5,507	13,935	— 8,428
Barsi & Nagar	1,321	22,913	— 21,592
Berar	6,732	18,668	— 11,936
Central Provinces	1,920	5,178	— 3,258
Compta & Dharwar	9,520	34,131	— 24,611
Northerns-Westerns	6,673	22,406	— 15,733
Coconada	4,552	4,243	+ 309
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	3,444	8,943	— 5,499
Dhollera	6,375	27,959	— 21,684
Broach	230	2,910	— 2,680
Rajputana	14,202	18,548	— 4,346
N. W. Prov.	89,191	110,271	— 21,080
Sind-Punjab	11,538	35,615	— 24,057
Persian	86	144	— 58
American	3	....	+ 3
Egyptian	184	124	+ 60
Other Sorts	3,128	1,684	+ 1,444
Total	171,403	345,449	—174,046

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 16th November, 1916, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	317	305	291½	..1/25th Jan.1917
Bengals (M.G.)	325	310	293	.Ready New Crop
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	304	289	.Ready New Crop
	..	303	288	1/25thJan 1917
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	352	337	.Ready New Crop
	..	344	329	..1/25th Jan.1917
Jalna (M.G.	..	..	..	..

Barsee (M.G.)	..	..	..
Oomra (M.G.) (Fair-Staple)	..	..	..
	..	..	..
Akola Khamg.	388	368	.Ready New Crop
Karanja(M.G.)	368	353	..1/25th Jan.1917
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G.)	385	370	.Ready New Crop
	370	355	..1/25 Jan.1917
Dhamangaum	373	358	..1/25th Jan.1917
Pockgaum(M.G.)	..	..	..
Yeotmal (M.G.)	376	361	..1/25th Jan.1917
Nagpore	380	365	..1/25th Jan.1917
Kampti (M.G.)	..	..	..
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	385	370	..1/25th Jan.1917
	..	..	..
Broach (M.G.)	406	..	..1/25th Mar.1917
	..	..	396 1/25th Ap.1917
Surat (M.G.)	..	..	..
Mathia (M.G.)	350	335	.Ready New Crop
	340	325	..1/25thJan.1917
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	406Ready Old Crop
	..	..	..
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	374Ready Old Crop
	..	..	..
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	398Ready Old Crop
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	388Ready Old Crop
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	414Ready Old Crop
	..	..	..
Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	416Ready Old Crop
	..	..	..

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Nov. 16th—4 p.m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80	..	
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-80	..	
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	..	
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	..	
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	..	
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	..	
Linseed, Brown Bold	..	Ready Market closed.
Linseed, Brown Thin	..	
Teelseed, White 85.15	..	
" Gajar 75.25	..	
" Black	..	
" Gajar 50.50	..	
Poppyseed, White	..	
Groundnuts	..	
Mowraseed	..	
Forward.		Rs. a. p.
Wheat April-May	..	6 3 9½
Linseed May	..	12 3 9

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Nov. 16.

The Cotton Mill shares opened to-day very firm and there was a considerable turn-over during the course of the day at a fair appreciation in rates. The bearish tendency has almost disappeared though there was a slight setback at the close from the top prices of the day. An improved demand was noticeable in Tata Iron and Steel shares with the result that a rise of a few points was recorded in both Ordinary and Deferred shares.

Large business was done in Shivrajpurs at advancing rates. Cement companies shares were also quoted higher.

In Mill shares for December delivery. Davids after touching Rs. 560 closed at Rs. 552½.

Fazulbhai were placed between the prices varying from Rs. 670 to Rs. 650, Standards from Rs. 1532½ to Rs. 1500, Madhavji from Rs. 1617½ to Rs. 1580, Central India from Rs. 2400 to Rs. 2375, Pearls from Rs. 480 to Rs. 465, Crescent from Rs. 217½ to Rs. 207½, Currimbhai from Rs. 340 to Rs. 330 and Swadeshi from Rs. 1765 to Rs. 1750.

Finlays were placed at Rs. 260.

Bombay Electric Tramway Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 350.

Shivrajpoors improved to Rs. 63½.

Central India Mining shares kept steady at Rs. 60½.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares were placed between Rs. 332½ to Rs. 340. Deferred moved up to Rs. 1300.

Kathi Ordinary closed at Rs. 297½, and Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary at Rs. 295.

Century Mill shares were placed at Rs. 310.

Tapti Valley Railway shares were placed at Rs. 565.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was done in the vicinity of Rs. 75.

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds were quoted at Rs. 89.

MESSRS. TREACHER AND CO.

Under instructions from Mr. S. N. Gazder, the Liquidator of Messrs. Treacher and Co. Messrs. Crawford and Co. proclaimed yesterday the goodwill and stock-in-trade of Messrs. Treacher and Co. Ltd., as a going concern.

The reserve bid not having been reached the sale was withdrawn.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was moderate rain during the week in the Konkan, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Satara and Savantvadi and excessive rain in the Karnatak and Kolhapur. It damaged standing crops in parts of Kanara, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur, Dharwar and Kolhapur and three talukas of Poona and Belgaum. Elsewhere crops were generally in good condition. Harvesting of kharif crops continues. Picking of cotton is in progress in Karachi, Hyderabad, Thar Parkar, Nawabshah, Khandesh and Ahmednagar. Rabi sowing generally continues. The supply of fodder is adequate. Agricultural stock is sufficient and cattle are in good condition. The supply of water for drinking is sufficient. The supply of water for irrigation is adequate except in parts of Panch Mahals and Kaira. Prices of food-grains have slightly fallen in the Konkan and the Karnatak and were generally steady elsewhere.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following statement of plague, deaths reported to have occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 11th November 1916, is published for general information:—

Bombay City 7; Ahmedabad City 1; Kaira District 6; Surat Town and Port 9; other places in Surat District 3; West Khandesh District 149; East Khandesh District 38; Satara District 264; Ahmednagar District 442; Nasik District 80; Poona Town 258; other places in Poona District 140; Sholapur Town 53; other places in Sholapur District 234; Kolaba District 0; Ratnagiri District 2; Belgaum District 134; Hubli Town 44; other places in Dharwar District 93; Bijapur District 286; Kanara District 1; Karachi Town and Port 1; Mangrol Port 6; other places in Kathiawar Agency 16; Savnur State 49; Bhor State 2; Akalkote State 1; Satara Agency 2; Bijapur Agency 4; Total 2,514.

(Continued from Column 4.)

vegetable wax, 30 bales matting, 25 bundles staranised, 2 cases spectacles, 17 cases cotton thread, 1 case perfumery, 100 casks sulphate of copper, 6 packages oxygen cylinder, 80 cases tea, 100 bags copra, 27 pieces zinc.

S. S. Saima, from Bangkok, Agents F. F. Campbell and Co.—1,232 pieces teak planks, 41,605 pieces 2,459 bundles teak scantling, 1,151 pieces teak squares, 2,063 pieces krabark planks, 10,435 pieces takein scantling, 12 bundles raw silk.

S. S. Arratoon Apcar, from Durban, Agents M. M. and Co.—97 bags cowries, 17 bags dara, 2 cases kaddies, 12 bundles sheep skins, 2,087 bags potatoes, 2,522 bales 47 boras cotton, 1 bag hippoo teeth, 183 bags coffee, 7 bundles hides, 1 box coffee seed, 149 bags oil cakes, 11 bundles orange peels, 3 cases tortoise shell, 2 cases rhino horns, 43 cases gum copal, 1 case 4 pieces 1,180 [illegible] ivory, 2,201 bags bark, 25 cases jams, 1 case silk goods, 5 cases colour, 6 bundles old brass, 5 bundles old copper, 1 bundle old zinc, 6,319 bales cloves.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 15th.

Chakla	Allen	Buseh

Nov. 16th.

Caledonia	Valentine	London, Oct. 20

DEPARTURE.

Nov. 16th.

Keim	Erikson	Bangkok & Colombo
Marwada	Farquharson	Karachi
Kasato Maru	Hore	Kobe, etc.
Linga	Gutbush	Karachi

Nov. 16.

S. S. Indo Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Indo Maru (outward bound) arrived at Colombo on the 15th instant.

S. S. Chakla:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chakla, 1,727 tons, Captain A. C. Allen, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Buseh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Caledonia:—The P. and O. S. N. Company's English mail steamer Caledonia, 3,429 tons, Captain A. L. Valentine, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, which port she had left on the 20th ultimo, with the English mail of the 27th ultimo, a general cargo and 350 passengers.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Heim:—The steamer Heim, 757 tons, Captain A. Erikson, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Bangkok and Colombo, with a general cargo.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

S. S. Hollywell:—The steamer Hollywell sailed for Port Said on 11th November.

Thursday, 16th November, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Billawood	Presant	T. M. & Co
C. & R. Clan Fergussen	Harris	J. F. & Co
F. Stanhope	Harris	W. & A. G. & Co
K. Pinemore	Fairclough	W. & A. G. & Co
M. Firoz	Grey	T. M. & Co
N. Chypassa	Logan	M. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Satranji	B. S. N. Co
Indrawadi	B. S. N. Co
Bahadurl	B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Catania	Angusto	Rubbattino & Co
2 Moyori Maru	Taniguchi	N. Y. K.
4 Luzon Maru	Watamabe	N. Y. K.
6 Kasato Maru	Hori	O. S. K.
7 Yamagata Maru	Rudo	N. Y. K.
8 Hudson Maru	Tukesha	W. & A. G. & Co
10 & 11 City of York		K. N. & Co
12 & 13 Kurohima Maru	Nishikawa	N. Y. K.
14 Chakla		M. M. & Co
15 Asia Maru	Nistu	P. G. N. Co
16 Anyo Maru	Takenchi	M. M. Shirazi

HARBOUR WALL.

Lhasa	King	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

7 Novara	Hetherington	P. & O. S. N. Co
8 Marwada	Farquharson	M. M. & Co
11 Castalia		W. & A. G. & Co

WALL No. 6.

Harold	H. I. Dixon & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Aratoon Apcar	Walton	M. M. & Co
Barcoo		M. M. & Co
City of Calcutta	Rigby	W. & A. G. & Co
Clan Leslie	Henderson	J. F. & Co
City of Paris	Miller	K. N. & Co
Clan Fraser	Moson	J. F. & Co
Caledonia	Valentine	P. & O. S. N. Co
Dilo	Fallett	W. & A. G. & Co.
Dovre	Siqulane	
Fleur-de-Dlu	Aboo	Bhimji
Fultala	Dagge	M. M. & Co
Montecello	Andrew	J. F. & Co
Nurani	Thomson	B. & F. & N. Co
Okhla	Bamber	M. M. & Co
Oolobaria	Yates	M. M. & Co
Poudua	Andreason	M. M. & Co
Rookn	Sura	W. & A. G. & Co
Sarsar	Bruce	T. M. & Co
Skuld	Gabrielsen	F. F. C. & Co
Standard	Johannessen	H. S. Shirstree
Saima	Rassmussen	F. F. C. & Co
Tokyo Maru		N. Y. K.

EXPORTS

Nov. 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of York (s) 20 bales wool, F. Jiwan; 125 cwts. dill seed, D. Purshotum; 51 bales wool, M. B. Kaisha.

Castalia (s) 22 bales wool, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 20 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.; 49 bales wool, B. Hurbham; 51 bales wool, L. Goculdas; 59 bales wool, D. Nagji.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia (s) 16 tons manganese ore, T. Morrison and Co.; 4,002 cwts. castor seed, M. B. Kaisha; 2,000 cwts. castor seed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR BARCELONA.

Castalia (s) 300 bales cotton, N. Rajaram and Co.

FOR SPAIN VIA MARSEILLES.

Castalia (s) 1,996 cwts. groundnuts, Ralli Brothers; 4,000 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Stanhope (s) 4,000 cwts. linseed, Volkart Brothers; 2,000 cwts. linseed, M. B. Kaisha; 4,001 cwts. rape seed, M. B. Kaisha; 300 tons manganese ore, K. Ettlinger and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia (s) 60 cases butter, C. Jiwanlal and Co.; 520 cwts. cassein flour, C. Jiwanlal and Co.; 325 cwts. buffalo horns, E. Mahomed; 1,307 cwts. kismiss, E. Mahomed; 60 casks Indian chutney, Framji Nowroji; 16 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Caledonia (s) 3 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

Hudson Maru (s) 21 cases ganja, E. Nowroji and Co.; [illegible] cwts. cubebs, M. Jafferbhoy.

FOR DENMARK VIA LONDON.

Caledonia (s) 8 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Chybassa (s) 200 bales cotton raw, K. M. Nathoo; 2 cases cotton, K. Devchand and Co.; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani and Co.; 200 bales cotton waste, Ralli Brothers; 2,010 cwts. ginjelly seed, K. M. Nathoo.

FOR KOBE.

Yamagata Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 525 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 150 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 263 cwts. hides fleshing, Beshoo and Co.

Luzon Maru (s) 1,200 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 1,000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

Moyori Maru (s) 1,200 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Yamagata Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Yamagata Maru (s) 50 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

Luzon Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 44 cwts. gum Arabic, S. Chapsey and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Yamagata Maru (s) 107 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Novara (s) 200 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha; 22 bales cotton yarn, M. Amersey; 150 cwts. hemaj, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Novara (s) 25 cwts. sharkfins, H. A. Mahomed and Sons; 20 cwts. fishmaws, H. A. Mahomed and Sons.

IMPORTS.

Nov. 16.

S. S. Moyori Maru, from Kobe, Agents N. Y. Kaisha.—48 cases 7 bales cotton yarn, 3 cases soap, 300 cases beer, 2 cases silk goods, 11 cases sticks, 270 bales 211 cases cotton sheeting, 199 cases cotton goods, 9,333 bags sugar, 100 bags starch, 55 cases glass tumbler, 2 cases hair oil, 8 cases umbrella furniture, 123 cases glass bottles, 15 cases flannel, 4 cases musical instruments, 551 pieces 319 bundles planks, 250 casks alum, 2 cases woollen goods, 13 cases glass mirror, 35 cases

(Continued in Column 3.)

ARREST THAT MAN!

So shouted the spectators for over a week in a furore of sudden excitement; yet, that cadaverous-looking, vindictive Jules Legar is evading the Law! One of his chopped hands replaced by an IRON CLAW, this Desperado is still wrecking, with his fiendish glee, his unabated vengeance upon his arch-enemy-Golden, the millionaire.

The resourceful "LAUGHING MASK" is on this Iron Claw's trail, but beyond counteracting the ferocity of his crimes, he has not so far handed over the Master Criminal to justice. Why? Nor does he disclose his own identity.

WHY & WHO IS HE???

That is more than we can tell. Thousands are searching for the answer to this mysterious question.

WATCH

"The Iron Claw"

the most powerful and the most gripping Mystery Super serial ever presented in Bombay. Featuring the world famous "Elaine" Trio—Pearl White, Creighton Hale & Sheldon Lewis—each with a role unsurpassed for the expression of those peculiar mannerisms which hold their spectators in magic thraldom.

IT IS THE BIGGEST SURPRISE OF THE SEASON.
THOSE WHO MISS IT, ARE BOUND TO REPENT WHEN IT IS TOO LATE.
IF YOU DID NOT SEE AND ENJOY IT, ASK THOSE WHO DID.
THERE ARE AT LEAST A DOZEN NEAR YOU!

SHOWN THIS WEEK

Along with a Full Programme of other interesting items at the

YOUR COMFORT.

Our newly furnished Auditorium provides the acme of ease and luxury to our Patrons

OLYMPIA

THE SUPER CINEMA
SUNDHURST ROAD
(Phone 1266)

OUR PRIDE.

Our newly laid-out Garden affords to our Patrons a refreshing open air lounge.

N. B.—We want to apologise to those who failed to book their seats last Saturday owing to the "BIG PUSH." To prevent similar disappointment, we have decided to put on 5 Shows every Saturday & Sunday.

Note the timings:
Saturdays and Sundays at 3-30: 5-15: 7-0: 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.
Free list is absolutely suspended when this Serial runs.

Week days as usual Timings.

IN INDIA
IN BURMA
IN CEYLON
IN STRAITS

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS 32 at a Re. 1.

IS A HOUSE-HOLD WORD WHEN IN NEED OF A TONIC

EXPERIENCE VS TROPICAL DISEASE.

ASK any "old timer" a good thing for Fever, Ague or Influenza, and he will tell you to get Batliwalla's! His experience has proved that Batliwalla's beats the disease.

Ask your dealer for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills.

Batliwalla's Tonic-Pills, for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of over-wrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption and indigestion, etc.

Batliwalla's Tooth-Powder is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal," and English antiseptic drugs.

Batliwalla's Ring-Worm Ointment cures Ring-Worm, Dhobies Itch, etc., in a day.

Batliwalla's Genuine Quinine Tablets of 1 gr. & 9 grs. in bottles of 100 each. May be had of all Dealers, or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, SONS & CO., LD. Warli Laboratory, DADAR, BOMBAY.

Saved from the Grave.

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I was a wreck. I sent for medicines from all the famous physicians whose grandiloquent advertisements resounded the newspaper world. Through despair and disappointment I began to prefer death to life. In July, 1901, I undertook a very dreary journey to Khatmandoo in Nepal, where I put up in a *caravan-serai*. Adjoining to my room there was a hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness.

He gave me two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that had made my life so burdensome. The full course of treatment for 21 days gave me a manly vigour. After my mission was over I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some hopeless cases and found it an infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases, and every kind of general physical debility.

Price: 1 Phial of Liniment, Rs. 2-8, excluding postal expenses, *i.e.*, As. 5.
Price: 1 box of Pills, Rs. 1-8, excluding postal expenses, *i.e.*, As. 5.
Price: 1 full box containing 1 phial of liniment and 3 boxes of Pills.
Rs. 7, including transit expenses.

The medicine is absolutely free from all Poisonous or Mercurial ingredients.

NOTE.—On the receipt of a solemn statement on oath that the medicine has *absolutely failed* in its efficacy the price shall be faithfully refunded.

All communications, *to avoid* unnecessary delay, should be done either in English or Urdu and addressed to:—

S. G. AHMAD,
PIR GILANIAN,
Lahore (Punjab).

No. 55

A CERTIFICATE WORTH

Rs. 1,00,000,

which has recently been awarded by respectable men who have testified to the efficacy of this unique medicine after testing its infallible healing power upon two of the most hopeless cases, is as follows:—

The unique medicine of Sheikh Gulam Ahmad Mohalla Pir

WEATHER REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 16.

The monsoon has weakened in south India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, local in south-east Madras with few falls in Konkan. The only large amounts are of two inches at Madras and Calicut. The disturbance in Kashmir has disappeared.

Forecast:—No great change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 16th November, 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in slight defect in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Day temperature is generally in slight defect; night temperature is also below normal in the extreme western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in defect in lower Sind and the extreme eastern districts of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in defect in Central India West and Cutch.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri reports 0.24 in. of rain. Skies are very lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is above normal at some stations.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar and local in south-east Madras, while isolated showers have occurred in the Konkan.

Local rain is likely in south-east Madras and Malabar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on THURSDAY, the 16th of November 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERMANENT—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (th Nov.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	84.1	68.7	70	0	0	..
Do. (th Nov.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (th Nov.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	85.3	..	41	0	0	..
Rawalpindi	79.6	52.5	59	0.01	0.19	—0.19
Lahore	81.1	42.9	38	0 02	0.02	0.02
Hissar	79.9	45.9	58	..	..	..
Ambala	78.7	45.4	91	0	0.25	—0.25
Delhi	77.7	44.1	54	0	0.04	—0.04
UNITED PROVINCES—		53.0		0		
Agra	80.5	..	54	..	0	—0.03
Mainpuri	78.7	50.3	64	0	0	—0.11
Jhansi	82.4	41.2	59	0	0	—0.05
Cawnpore	78.4	48.2	75	0	0	—0.29
Allahabad	79.2	52.1	65	0	0	—0.18
		53.2				
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	86.5	48.8	59	0	0	..
Karachi	81.4	81.2	52	0	0	—0.05
Ajmer	78.8	50.4	72	0	0	—0.01
Jaipur	83.5	49.1	47	0	0	—0.01
Kotah	82.6	54.8	53	0	0	—0.02
Mount Abu	71.2	54.4	40	0	0	0
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	86.2	52.7	36	..	0	0
Dwarka	88.1	64.5	55	..	0	0
Veraval	86.6	70.9	43	..	0	—0.2
Rajkot	85.6	55.1	38	..	0	—0.14
Bhavnagar Para	89.8	58.8	59	..	0	—0.04
Surat	90.9	64.7	60	..	0	—0.11
Ahmedabad	91.6	62.0	42	..	0	—0.01
Deesa	91.8	54.9	53	..	0	—0.05
Neemuch	80.9	50.4	53	..	0	—0.00
Indore	81.6	60.1	65	..	0	—0.
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	78.3	49.5	74	..	0	—0.26
Sangor	78.0	64.6	47	..	0	—0.13
Hoshangabad	80.1	64.2	66	..	0	—0.17
Khandwa	83.9	54.3	60	..	0	—0.27
Akola	86.2	58.7	64	0.09	0.24	—0.24
Amraoti	84.6	61.3	53	0.21	0.14	—0.14
Nagpur	83.8	58.3	65	1.71	0.15	—0.15
Chanda	83.5	59.0	76	0.29	2.22	—0.22
Raipur	81.7	58.6	74	2.33	2.02	
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88.5	76.5	81	..	0.72	0.37
Ratnagiri	91.9	74.1	65	0.24	5.40	3.03
Marmugao	88.5	73.9	84	..	3.32	0.98
Karwar	88.9	70.0	91	..	8.35	6.80
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	88.4	59.2	62	..	0	—0.32
Ahmednagar	84.8	60.0	64	..	0.32	—0.08
Poona	85.4	62.7	77	..	1.23	0.53
Sholapur	86.	64.3	72	..	8.13	7.44
Bijapur	82.0	63.6	77	0.01	9.07	8.31
Belgaum	79.6	61.2	80	..	9.84	8.44
Aurangabad	86.5	61.4	60	..	0	—0.34
Nizamabad(Indur).	85.0	64.5	77	..	0.98	0.49
Hyderabad	81.4	63.4	73	..	1.42	0.61
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	87.7	74.0	73	..	4.65	2.34
Calicut	86.2	76.4	93	2.31	3.23	—0.27
Cochin	90.2	72.3	88	0.13	2.39	—2.47
Colombo	84 5	71.1	99	0.86	2.94	—0.64
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	84.3	69.0	78	..	7.05	2 93
Bellary	85.3	64.6	82	..	2.01	0.80
Cuddapah	86.7	68.3	85	..	1 98	0.11
Madras	81.4	73.2	95	2.02	7.66	0.26
Bangalore	75.8	61.8	82	0.08	8.21	6.98
Coimbatore	83.1	67.4	79	0.10	4.16	2.02
Trichinopoly	86.1	71.3	82	..	1.08	—1.64
Negapatam	83.1	73.1	95	0.04	6.85	—1.80

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(*Thursday, Nov.* 16.)

The Hon. Mr. Justice N. W. Kemp, Barrister-at-Law, Acting Judge of his Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, is granted, with effect from the 1st December 1916 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, such privilege leave as may be due to him on that date together with furlough for such period as will bring the combined period of absence up to six months.

Mr. E. L. Sale, I.C.S., to be Political Agent, Savantvadi, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Major H Harrison or pending further orders.

Mr. J. W. Fellowes, on relief by Mr. E. H. Ingle, to be District Superintendent of Police, Thar and Parkar.

Mr. T. S. Greenaway, on return from leave, to be District Superintendent of Police, Nawabshah.

Hickman, Commander C.S., D.S.O., R.I.M., to be a Justice of the Peace within the city limits of the Town of Bombay.

Mr. Ganesh Vinayak Patwardhan, Judge of the Small Cause Court, Poona, is granted privilege leave on full pay for one month and nine days with effect from the 15th November 1916, with permission to affix to it the Christmas holidays.

Mr. Anant Dattatraya Rege, Clerk of the Court, First Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Ratnagiri, passed on the 6th November 1916 an examination in Kanarese according to the Higher Standard.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments with effect from 5th September 1916 vice Mr. A W. G. Chuckerbutty, I.C.S., retired:—

Mr. E. L. Sale, I.C.S., to be Senior Collector.

Mr. G. E. Chatfield, I.C.S., to be Junior Collector.

Mr. W. W. Smart, I.C.S., to be First Assistant, continuing to act as Collector.

Mr. J. Monteath, I.C.S., to be Second Assistant.

Mr. O. H. B. Starte, I.C.S., and Mr. J. Nissim, I.C.S., to be Third Assistants and to remain seconded.

Mr. N. H. Hey, I.C.S., to be Third Assistant.

Mr. E. J. Bolus, I.C.S., to act as Collector of Thar Parkar.

Mr. G. E. Chatfield, I.C.S., on relief, to be Collector of Sholapur, Mr. H. V. Braham, I.C.S., reverting.

Mr. R. M. Maxwell, I.C.S., on return to duty, to hold charge of the office of Collector of Salt Revenue.

Mr. H. L. Fox, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Assistant Collector, Ahmedabad.

Mr. G. Davis, I.C.S., to be Assistant Collector in Sind.

Mr. H. M. Chibber, Assistant Professor of Botany, Agricultural College, Poona, has been allowed by his Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of fourteen days' furlough.

Mr. T. S. Pipe, Executive Engineer, Ahmednagar District, on special duty in connection with the improvement of communication in the forest of the Kanara District, for a period of three months with effect from 15th November 1916.

Mr. P. Eccles, I.C.S., an officiating Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, is transferred from Bombay to Madras with effect from the 25th October, 1916.

Mr. J. F. B. Hartshorne, I.C.S., passed an examination in Sanskrit according to the Higher Standard on 2nd October 1916.

Mr. J. T. Lawrence, I.C.S., passed an examination in Hindustani according to the Lower Standard on 3rd October, 1916.

Mr. J. L. Rieu, I.C.S., has been allowed by his Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for two months and seventeen days.

Mr. J. R. Martin, I.C.S., has been allowed by his Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for six weeks.

Mr. N. H. Hey, I.C.S., has been allowed by his Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

Mr. C. W. A. Turner, I.C.S., is granted an extension of furlough on medical certificate for eight months in continuation of the furlough granted to him.

The following officers passed the Higher Standard Departmental Examination on 21st October 1916:—

(1) Mr. E. W. Perry, I.C.S.
(2) Mr. H. B. Shivdasani, I.C.S.
(3) Mr. S. K. Halder, I.C.S.

The above names are arranged in the order of merit.

The Reverend C. R. Ryall, Chaplain of Mahableshvar, to be Chaplain of Ahmedabad vice the Reverend F. W. M. Hammerton.

The Reverend C. B. G. Collier, Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Bombay, to be Chaplain of Mahabaleshvar in addition to his other duties vice the Reverend C. R. Ryall.

G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Captain Alister Esme Buchan Forbes has been placed on the Supernumerary List with effect from the 8th October, 1916.

Captain Osborne George Edwards has been placed on the Supernumerary List with effect from the 4th November 1916.

Poona Volunteer Rifles.—Second Lieutenant Edwin Merle Duggan to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy.

Bombay Light Horse.—Edmund George Pearson to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy.

Mr. H. B. Evington, Assistant Engineeer, passed on the 2nd October, 1916, an examination in Marathi according to the Qualifying Standard.

PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk.

HIGH COURT.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

INSOLVENT SENTENCED TO SIX MONTHS.

IN re EBRAHIM ALI MAHOMED ..... An Adjudged Insolvent.
THE FIRM OF PURSHOTAM GOVINDJI & OTHERS OPPOSING CREDITORS.
and
THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE OF BOMBAY
v.
EBRAHIM ALI MAHOMED ..... Accused.
(*Before Mr. Justice Macleod.*)

This was the hearing of a notice taken out by the opposing creditors of the Insolvent Ebrahim Ali Mahomed, calling upon him to show cause why he should not be prosecuted for certain charges framed against him under Section 104 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act.

Mr. J. D. Davar with Mr. M. J. Mehta appeared for the opposing creditors.

Mr. A. B. Kapadia appeared for the insolvent.

Briefly the facts which gave rise to this notice are as follows:—

Ebrahim Ali Mahomed did business in piecegoods at Bombay, Harsud and Khategava. He became indebted to the firms of Purushottam Govindji and others in the sum of about Rs. 40,000. As he was unable to pay his debts and as he had closed his business, he was adjudicated insolvent on the 5th of May, 1914, on the application of the opposing creditors. Sometime after his insolvency he lodged some of his account books relating to the Harsud shop with the Official Assignee. He did not lodge all the books but said that the books for the Samvat years 1966 to 1969 were missing. On the 21st of June 1916, the insolvent applied for his discharge, but his discharge was opposed on certain grounds by his creditors and a notice was issued against the insolvent under Section 104 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act. That notice was argued before the Commissioner in Insolvency and ultimately on the 1st of November, 1916, two charges were framed against the insolvent. These charges were that he, on or about the 10th of April 1914, did receive the sum of Rs. 2,000 from his servant Sakoor and that he did fraudulently with intent to diminish the sum to be divided amongst his creditors conceal the said sum of Rs. 2,000; that he fraudulently with intent to conceal the state of his affairs wilfully prevented or purposely withheld the production of his Bombay and Harsud books for the Samvat years 1966 to 1969.

The subject matter of the first charge related to an entry of Rs. 2,000. There was a debit entry in the fair Harsud cash book for 1915 under date Chaitra Vad 6th debiting the said sum of Rs. 2,000 to the Bombay account. This entry showed that the said amount went to Bombay but then no corresponding credit entry in the Bombay books could be found.

His Lordship after hearing the parties found the insolvent guilty on both the charges and sentenced him to six months' simple imprisonment. Opposing creditors to get their costs of discharge proceedings as well of notice under Section 104. Their bill to be submitted to the Official Assignee. In case of need reference to the Commissioner. While passing the sentence his Lordship said that he was entitled to look upon these offences as very serious ones and it was necessary to give certainly more than nominal sentence in this case because as a warning not only to the actual individual but even to the persons who would be inclined to commit similar offences for the reasons that it was somewhat difficult very often to bring offenders to book.

Solicitors for the creditors: Messrs. Soonderdas & Co.

APPELLATE SIDE.

FORGERY OF A POST-CARD FOUND AFTER 12 YEARS.

APPEAL AGAINST SENTENCE DISMISSED.

(*Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.*)

ABUBAKAR SHAMSUDDIN v. THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. B. C. Kennedy, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who disagreeing with the assessors found the accused guilty of forgery of a valuable security and of use thereof, and sentenced him to three years' rigorous imprisonment under sections 467, 109 and 471 I. P. C. for each offence, the sentences to be concurrent.

In this case the accused was charged in that he about the year 1903 abetted the forgery of one letter and one post card purporting to have been written by one Hamdu Ghulam Hussain and of one post card purporting to have been written by Wahid Ghulam, containing orders for goods and acknowledgment of receipt thereof and also forged post marks on the two post cards.

In 1903 the accused brought the Civil suit No. 724 of 1903 against one Vahedbhai and Handubhai to recover Rs. 147 being the balance due on account of goods supplied. In the said suit the appellant put in evidence the letter and the post card and the Sub-Judge at Umreth held in favour of the accused's case and decreed the claim.

The decree was confirmed in appeal by the District Court of Ahmedabad.

Twelve years after the prosecution came to know that the letter and the post card were forged and so the accused was arrested and put on his trial before the Sessions Judge.

SESSIONS JUDGE'S FINDING.

The Sessions Jurge came to the conclusion that the post marks were not genuine. There was nothing impossible in forging a post mark. It was true that the means whereby this was done was not known, or who were the enterprising persons who had acquired the art, but there was not the least doubt that the art was practised. The offence was serious because the accused got a decree and recovered the money so decreed by a false and forged claim. In many of the Umreth cases the forgery had not been from an Indian point of view a very serious crime. It had often happened that the claim supported by the forgery was supposed by the forger to be a just one or the claim opposed an unjust one. This, however, was a most immoral forgery and he should normally have inflicted heavy punishment. But the very long period which had elapsed was in the favour of the accused. This was, he understood the last of those Umreth cases and he there put on record his sense of the disgrace to the administration caused by the unchallenged existence for so long in a large town of a forgery bazar with its touts openly working at court and station.

Their Lordships after hearing counsel confirmed the conviction and sentence and dismissed the appeal.

Mr. Strangman with Mr. T. R. Desai and Mr. G. N. Thakore appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

(Continued from Column 4.)

468-16.—Surveyor & Co., Mangoobai, widow v Laxmon Meoghaji Patel & anr, Jeh M & S.
1323-14.—Bhai K & G, Ebji Umarsey, a firm v. Madhavji Virji & ors, Madh K Ch. Shroff D & D.
552-16.—Malvi H M & R, Messrs. Hurnandrai Fulchand, a firm v. Dhunnalal Birdichand & anr, Amin & D.
1333-15.—Payne & Co., Isela Macropole, widow v. Allesandra Macropola, & anr.
413-16.—Nadirsha & D, Chandabai Bayebai Bapuji Malwanker v. Monktabai Malwanker, D J Mantri.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 17TH OF NOVEMBER, 1916.

BEFORE THE HON. CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE HEATON.

In the Division Court No. 52.

AFTER THE APPELLATE SIDE COURT WORK IS OVER.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL,

40-16—25-16.—Wadia G and Co., Bai Ratanbai, widow v. Sha Dhanrup Sheraji & Co., a firm, Dubash and Co., Part heard.
41-16—153-15—Dikshit D and P, Shrinath Jasrup & ors v Brijvallabhdas Purshotamdas a firm, Motichand & D.
S. C. 42-16—728-16—Merwanji K & Co, Ramdayal Jamnalal a firm v Messrs. Nityanand Umanand a firm, Captain and V.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

AFTER THE APPELLATE SIDE COURT WORK IS OVER.

SUITS FOR HEARING &FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

512-16.—Ardeshir H D & Co., Abraham E J Abraham v. Sarupchand Hukamchand, a firm, Malvi H M & R, Part heard.
848-15.—Payne and Co., Hyderally Goolam Hoosein Bhimji v. Fazal Bhimji & ors, Edgelow G W & Co., Mulji and Tha.
182-14.—Edgelow G W & Co., Bhaichand Kalyanchand v. Oomar Haji Sumar and ors, Patell and Eze, Motichand and D.
648-15.—D J Mantri, Pundlik Rowji v. Laxman Jairam, Patell and Ez.
887-16.—Bhimji & Co., Verji Tejpal v. Ramgopal Devichand & ors Surajmal and Co.
1172-15.—Malvi H M & R, Kasturchand Sadasukh v. Samchandre Rampratab, Surajmal & Co.
568-13.—Amin and D, Gajanan Jaydayal, a firm v. Badrinarayen Nathuram, Tyabjee D & Co.
943-16—Mulla & Mulla, Khoja Mithabhai Nathoo, a firm v. Messrs. L H. Blomenstok & Co., a firm, Matu J & M.
981-16.—Captain & V, Haji Noor Mahomed Haji Saleh Mahomed, & anr v. Abdul Kadar Haji Ismail Gool Mahomed, Matu J & M.
871-16.—Captain & V, Rasiklal Maganlal v. Bhagwandas Maganlal, & ors, Edg G W & Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR JUDGMENT.:

364-16.—Edg G W & Co., Narotam Morarji Gocaldas & ors v. The Indian Specie Bank Ld., (in liqui.), Little & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

181-16.—Bhaishankeer K & G, Nathalal Damodhardas & anr v. Mulchand Ranchordas and ors, Ardeshir H D & Co., Unwalla P and P, Part heard.
583-16.—Little & Co., The Indian Specie Bank Ld., (in Liqui.) v. Kalyanrai Gulabrai Ghoda, Edg G W & Co.
49-16.—Purnanand & Co., Mahomed Hasan bin Mahomed Ebrahim Muktabe, & anr v. Haji Abdulla bin Baboo, Jam R & D.
210-15.—Madh K & Ch, Laxumibai, widow v. Tokersey Dewji, Motichand & D.
214-15.—Madh K & Ch, Khetsey Bhanji and anr v. Tokersey Dewji, Motichand & D.
1288-15.—Bhaishanker K & G, Kilachand Devchand & Co., a firm v. The Berar Oil Works Ld., Dikshit D & P.
397-16.—Pandia & Co., Vithaldas Narayen & ors v. Schroder Smidht & Co., Ld., Edgelow G W & Co.
857-15.—Mulla and M, Messrs. Doongersey Uersey & Co., a firm v. Hooseinkhan Ahmedkhan & ors, Judah and S.
1159-15.—N. C. Dalal, Chandulal Tlamji v. Javerchand Pitamber, Motichand & D.
1445-15.—Unwalla P & P, Abdul Karim Haji Siddick v. Ratna Lala & Co., a firm, Rustomji & G, Unwalla P & P.
153-16.—Judah and S, Doming Vaz v. Jakaria Cassum alias Jakaria Baboo and anr, Tyabjee D and Co.
318-16.—Captain and V, The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Dewkabai, widow and ors, Surajmal & Co.
41-16.—Captain and V. Kashibai, widow v. Nemchand Juthabhai and ors, Edgelow G W & Co., Craigie B & C, Captain & Vaidya, Little and Co.
1125-14.—Ardeshir H D & Co., R D Sethna v. Waghji Veera and ors Daphtary F and D.
607-16.—Motichand & D, Jaisinghai Mohonlal Dalal v. Mulchand Jekissondas & Co., a firm, Edgelow G W and Co.
329-16.—Matu J & M Abdulla Allarakhia & Co., a firm v. Mahomed Hoosein Hirji
174-16.—Vachha & Co., Ismail Haji Allarakhia & anr, v. Fatma Begum.
1450-15.—Ard H D & Co., Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v. Birdichand Jivraj & anr, Matu J & M.
321-16.—Tyabji D & Co., A. H. Vishram v. The Hon'ble Mr. Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahed & ors, Patell & Ez.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

141-16.—Little & Co., Trimbuck Dwarkanath v. Mariambai, widow & ors, Mehta D. & L, Part heard.
415-16.—Captain & V, Abdul Latiff Shaik Husen v. Pauling & Co., Ltd., Crawford B & Co., from 9-11-16 on Question and Damages.
445-16.—Hiralal & Co., Harichand Mancharam, a firm v. The Bombay Provincial Bank Ld., & anr, Motichand & D, Part heard, 13-16.
822-16.—Manch & N, Shavaksha Nusserwanji Dubash v. Sorabji Rustomji Subedar, Edg G W & Co.
208-16.—Shroff D & D, Dinshawji Hormus Bottlewalla v. Bai Harakhbai, widow, Purnanand & Co.
1010-15.—Malvi H M & R, Motilal Agiaram v. Ladhuram Dhunraj, Motichand & D
127-15.—Subnis & Gore, Dadamiya Haji Ahmed Khandwani v. Trikamji Jawandas, a firm, Kanga and S.
987-16.—Motichand & D, Rewashanker Jugjiwan v. Thakar Lalji Meowji & ors, Purnanand & Co., Amin & D.
286-16.—Mulla & M, Haji Mirza Ali Akbar Dehdusty v. Haji Mahomed Reza Meghzi & Bro., a firm & anr, Little & Co.
450-16.—Captain & V, Fatmabai, widow v. Shirmbai, widow, Manch & N.
699-15.—Little & Co., Krishnaji Anant Joshi v. Karsondas Narranji & ors, Mulla & M, Ragh N & Co.

(Continued in Column 3.)

ALL FOR THEIR LOVERS.

TWO SISTERS STEAL THEIR FATHER'S MONEY.

SCENE IN COURT.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court Inspector Fuller charged Annie Grace Alphonso, aged 18 years, Annie Alphonso aged 16 years, John Jack Misquita and John Noronha with stealing 70 sovereigns, currency notes, clothes, etc., of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,893 belonging to a tailor John Alphonso, who has a shop in Sitaram's Buildings, and who is the father of accused No. 1 and 2.

It was alleged for the prosecution that the complainant and his daughters lived at the back of his shop, and his wife was away in Goa. On the night of the 25th September at 12 o'clock he and his son retired to rest as usual but the next morning he found that a wooden box with all his valuables, also his daughters, had disappeared. About eight days ago the complainant received some information and went to Lonavla and there found all the four accused in the Roman Catholic Church hearing mass. They were arrested and brought down to Bombay. It was found that accused Nos. 1 and 4 and 2 and 3 lived together as husbands and wives. Except the sovereigns all the property was found in the house. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. Accused No. 1 stated that she and her sister carried the box, on the night in question, on to the road, where their lovers were waiting; they put the box in a taxi and drove to Kurla where the night was spent at the station. The taxi was paid three sovereigns; they then went to Kalyan and thence to Lonavla. The girls supported their lovers in that place. They were ill-treated by their parents and their lovers were ready to marry them.

As the complainant said that his daughters were led away by accused Nos. 3 and 4, the first two accused were ordered to be bound over for one year in the sum of Rs. 100. Accused Nos. 3 and 4 were sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment each, as they had seduced the two girls. The court observed that they were loafers who lived upon the credulity of the two girls and if they married them merely to save themselves from being sent to the jail they would be soon tired of them.

The girls cried and wanted to go to jail with their lovers, who, they said, were innocent.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate Chief Excise Inspector Nariman charged Esoof Abdulla with possessing three grains of cocaine at Third Kumbharwada Lane. The accused was sentenced to five weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

BEWARE OF CHILLS.

BREATHE-ABLE PEPS SAVE YOU FROM BRONCHIAL TROUBLE.

Everything depends upon the promptitude with which we grapple with the first symptoms of a cough or chill. There is only one thing to do. Get a bottle of breathe-able Peps, and after removing one or two tablets from their preserving silver wrappers, let them slowly dissolve on the tongue. Then the rare medicines sealed up in each Pep tablet will escape in the form of fumes which purify the air and penetrate with the breath through the mouth, nasal passages, throat, and bronchial tubes, right down into the chest and lungs themselves.

Directly these medicinal Peps fumes begin to circulate through the breathing passages a welcome soothing effect is felt on the delicate and inflamed lining membrane, and any stuffiness in the nose, or throat irritation, quickly disappears.

Peps have a pwoerful softening influence on the sticky, clogging mucus which chokes the bronchials and sets up the cough, and the consequence is the phlegm is soon got rid of and the breathing becomes easy. This is all brought about by the natural and unique way in which the Peps medicine is breathed direct to the seat of the trouble.

Peps are the genuine germ-killing tablets, and the incomparable remedy for coughs, colds, chills, sore throat, bronchitis, asthma, officer's throat, influenza cough, malarious colds, etc. Sold by all chemists and medicine vendors at Re. 1 per bottle, or obtainable post free for Re. 1-2 direct from The Peps Co., 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta; Messrs. Kemp & Co.; Elphinstone Circle, Bombay; E. M. de Souze & Co., Rangoon, E. Brooks & Co., Karachi, and The Colombo Apothecaries Co., Colombo.

PEPS for COUGHS & COLDS

JABAKUSUM TAILA.

The grilling heat he sleepless night the headache are unbearable. Use JABAKUSUM TAILA. It will cool your brain and induce sound sleep. The fragrance of Jabadusum Taila is soothing and refreshing.

1 Phial Re. 1, V.P.P. Rs. 1-5.
3 Phials Rs. 2-4 V.P.P. Rs. 2-11.
1 Doz Phials Rs. 8-12 V.P.P. Rs. 10.

C. K. SEN & Co., Ltd.

29, COLUTOLA STREET, CALCUTTA
Consulting Physician:—
KAVI RAJ UPENDRA NATHSEN

MEMOS FOR NEXT WEEK.

I will buy as much as I can afford at the Great War Sale.

I will have a good time at the Fete.

I will patronise the Vaudeville Theatre.

I shan't be able to keep away from the Refreshment Stall. I shall be thirsty—at least.

I will ride home in the motor car if I win it; if not, on the Elephant—perhaps.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Parsi: 8th of Khordad, 1286.
Mahomedan: 20th of Mohorrum, 1333.
Hindu: 7th of Kartak Vad, 1973.
Sunrise: 6h. 47m.; Sunset: 6h. 1m.
Phases of the Moon: Last Quarter Nov. 18.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Great War Auction Sale of Cotton: Cotton Merchants' Association Rooms, Colaba, 3-45
Senate Meeting of the University of Bombay, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Fort, 5-45 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: New Bandmann Opera Co. (1917) "Tina," at 9-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Nov. 18.

Excelsior Theatre: New Bandmann Opera Co. (1917) "Tina," at 9-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, Nov. 19.

Excelsior Theatre: New Bandmann Opera Co. (1917) Special Matinee, at 6 p.m. "Mr. Manhattan."

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre: Cinema at 6-30 and Bandman Opera at 9-30.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 6-30, 8-45 and 10 p.m.
Royal Opera House. Queen's Road, 6-45 and 10 p.m.
West End Cinema, Charni Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10. p.m.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Nov. 17.

Orderly N. C. Officers for the week ending 18th November 1916:—

Sergeant C. H. Hewlett and Corporal D. Meldrum.

Riding School.—Riding School daily except Thursday for recruits and members in possession of remounts at 7-15 a.m.

Musketry.—The range at Santa Cruz is allotted to C and D Troops this week end. Train leaves Church Gate Saturday afternoon 3-30 p.m. Sunday morning 6-35 a.m.

NOTICE.

The Extra Training Camp advertised to open on the 18th instant is postponed to Saturday the 2nd December owing to the late rains. The training programme and camp circular No. 1 are accordingly in force for dates in accordance with the above alteration.

(Sd.) F. C. ANNESLEY, 2nd Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Nov. 17.

410. Battalion Duties.—Orderly Sergeants will be furnished by A Coy during week ending 18th instant. Next for duty B Coy.

411 Company Field Training:—
Detail.—Sunday November 19th G Coy.
Sunday November 26th F Coy.
Companies will parade at Bori Bunder Station at 6 a.m. on the above dates and will return to Bombay before 5 p.m. Haversack rations and water-bottles to be carried. Dress.—At option of Officers Commanding Coys.

412 Musketry.—The range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows:—
Daily to November 15th D. Coy.
November 16th to November 22nd E Coy. (except on November 19th.)
November 23rd to December 9th F Coy (except on November 26th and December 3rd.)

413. Miniature Range.—From October 1st the Miniature Range is allotted in accordance with schedule of training issued to Officers Commanding Companies.

414. Lectures.—Lectures for Officers N. C. Officers and men will be given in the Volunteer Club at 6-30 p.m. on the following dates.
Monday November 20th. Outposts.

415. Signalling.—Signalling Class will parade at 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

416. Parades.—A Coy. will parade to-day Friday, November 17th N. C. Officers and the non-exempted reservists will parade at 6-15 a.m. at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue. Preventive uniform and belts, without arms

B Coy.—To-day Friday November 17th Coy. parade at Headquarters at 7 a.m.

C Coy.—To-day Friday, at Headquarters, 6-15 p.m.

E (Cyclist Coy.—

D Coy.—Parade at Telegraph Quarters, at 7 a.m. on Tuesdays and 6-15 p.m. on Thursdays until further orders. Dress.—Drill order.

Motor Cyclist Section.—Parades at Headquarters to-day Friday at 7 a.m.

F Coy.—The Coy. will parade every Monday and Thursday at 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters. Dress.—Drill order with helmets.

J Coy.—
Tuesday 21st November at Headquarters 6-15 p.m. for kit Inspection. Dress.—Marching order (kilts) topees.

418. Annual Reports.—Copies of Annual Reports for 1915-16 are ready and may be obtained on application at Headquarters.

(Sd.) H. L. McNEILL, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Nov. 16.

No. 357. DUTIES.—
Duties for the week commencing Sunday the 12th instant:—
Orderly Officer for the ensuing week Lieut A. M. Green.
Orderly Officer next for duty Lieut W. Dunkerley.
Orderly Sergeant No. 1 Co. Sergt. A. S. White.
Orderly Sergeant No. 2 Co. Sergt. V. Y. Smith.
Orderly Sergeant E. E. Co. Sergt. F. Power.

No. 358. PARADES:—
Friday 17th 7 a.m. 15pdr. section gun drill at Headquarters. (Section to be fully manned.)
Friday 17th 6-15 p.m. Signallers Field Artillery abbreviations at Headquarters.
Friday 17th 7 p.m. Lecture on 15pdr. ammunition at Headquarters.
Saturday 18th 5 p.m. 6in. B. L. C. Battery drill at Mahaluxmi. (Battery to be fully manned. Signallers to attend with small flags.
No. 3 Company, Kirkee.
Battery drill on Wednesdays at 6 p.m.
No. 1 section on Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m.
No. 2 section on Saturdays at 8 a.m.

No. 365. LEAVE:—
Lieut W. Dunkerley, E. E. Company, B.V.A. is granted leave of absence from 17-11-16 to 20-11-16 both days inclusive.

No. 362. MUSKETRY:—
The annual class firing will take place at Colaba at 7 a.m. on the following dates; all members are requested to attend to qualify as efficients for this season:—
November 18th 21st, and 23rd 1916.
P. H. RETALLACK, Capt.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

NOTICE.

There will be a rifle club committee meeting this evening at 7 p.m. at Headquarters.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

POONA, Nov. 16.

1055 Drill and Instruction.—Parades for the week ending 18th November 1916:—
At Headquarters:—

Buglers, Friday and Saturday at 5-30 p.m.

At Satara:—

Machine Gun Parade, Saturday at 5 p.m.

1056. Musketry.—The Rifle range will be open for Class firing at 7-30 a.m. daily except Thursdays and Sundays until further orders. Members wishing to fire should send in their names to the Headquarters office two days beforehand.

1057. Extract.—The following extract from the Gazette of India, Army Department dated 3rd November 1916 is republished for information:

Volunteers Corps

Appointments, Promotions and Resignations

Poona Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1340 Second Lieutenant Edwin Merle Duggan to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 1st October, 1916.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, 2nd Lieut.,
Adjutant, Poona Volunteer Rifles.

STRING BAND AT THE R. B. YACHT CLUB

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play a programme of music, this evening under the direction of Mr Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6.

CATHOLIC LIBRARY.

The annual social gathering of the above institution will be held on Sunday the 19th instant at 9-30 p.m. in the Library Hall, Cavel Street.

FIRE IN A MILL.

A fire broke out in the blow room of the Gold Mohur Mills at Dadar yesterday, resulting in damage to the extent of Rs. 2,000, which is covered by insurance. The fire was put out by the operatives. The cause of the fire is attributed to friction caused by some hard substance getting into the machinery.

CART DRIVER CRUSHED TO DEATH.

A cart-driver, named China Nana, aged 18 years, lost his balance, whilst unloading bales of cloth from his cart near the Vithalvadi Cloth Market on Wednesday. He fell from the cart on to the road and a bale of cloth, which he was removing, fell on him, death being instantaneous.

FREE MATRICULATION CLASS.

The free Matriculation Class of the Students' Circle will be opened to-morrow, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the Goan Union High School Building, Dabul (Thakurdwar). Students who have applied for admission are requested to be present at the above mentioned place by 2-15 p.m. (S. T.).

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

Under the auspices of the above union, Prof. P. A. Wadia, M.A., will deliver a lecture on Higher Education in our Presidency on Sunday next at 6 p.m. in the Union Hall, Chawpati, (near Wilson College.) when the Hon. Mr. Salebhoy C. Barodawalla, will preside. The lecture is open to the public.

"TINA" AT THE EXCELSIOR.

ANOTHER NEW BANDMAN PRODUCTION

"Tina" which was produced for the first time in India last night by the Bandman Opera Company is a typical Paul Reubens musical comedy. There are three other persons concerned in the making of it but Paul Reubens is the substance, such as it is, and they are mere shadows. The material is very thin, and the music with the exception of, at the most, two numbers has nothing to commend it. At times indeed it is insultingly cheap and stupid. It is all the more credit therefore to the Bandman Company, and Mr. Harry Hall, the producer, that they made such a good evening's entertainment out of it. There was some of the raggedness and thinness inevitable on a first night, more especially when the play depends more on the efforts of the artistes than the authors, to make something of it. But, on the whole, it was a bright show with plenty of attractive business of the approved musical comedy kind for the chorus, pretty dresses and imposing scenery.

"Tina" is the daughter of a *nouveau riche* Dutch cocoa manufacturer. Her mother ran away with three separate musicians and Tina has inherited the penchant for members of the orchestra. Her father's one terror is that she will follow her mother's example and one day bolt with an impecunious fiddler or bassoon player. He thus enters into a conspiracy with an impoverished Italian duke to dupe the poor girl by persuading her to an elopement in the belief that the Duke is Rinaldo, a picturesque and famous violinist. On this theme the play is developed. Mr. Fred Winn bore the brunt of the evening's work as the cocoa manufacturer,—he explains that when he first invented his cocoa he was in doubt as to whether he should put it on the market as a cocoa or a furniture polish,—and worked like a Trojan. And he was really funny most of the time. We can imagine that when he has got well into the part he will have made a great thing of it. He had an able seconder in his efforts in Mr. Compton Coutts as Nico, the Duke's valet. Mr. Coutts, though unprovided by the authors with much material, brought his own original personality heavily to bear on the part, and was the bright fellow that makes him so much loved by Bombay audiences. Miss Marjorie Manners was sweetness itself as Tina. She looked sweet, acted sweetly and sang sweetly. Miss Dorothea Temple, who we are glad to find has not gone home after all, scored one of her greatest successes as Carmen, Rinaldo's lover. She has never looked more attractive and her dresses, especially the green confection in the second act, were delightful. Her serio-comic duet with Mr. Winn, "Ma Cherie" was about the only really important musical number in the play and was very cleverly sung and acted. Nobody else in the cast had anything important to do individually except Mr. Hodgson who was as excellent as ever,—we nearly forgot him because we take his success as a matter of course,—but everyone had a great deal to do in the ensemble, and without their having done it very well things would have been very dull at times.

"Tina" is to be played to-night and to-morrow.

MR. POLAK IN BOMBAY.

CHANGING ANGLE OF VISION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

A few friends and sympathisers of the Servants of India Society met last evening, at the invitation of the Society, to welcome Mr. H. S. L. Polak to Bombay. Mr. Polak arrived in Bombay on Thursday and in spite of short notice a fairly large number of persons gathered at what proved to be a most pleasant function. It was natural that Mr. Gandhi who had especially come down from Ahmedabad should have been asked to preside over it. Mr. Devdhar, on behalf of the Society and those present welcomed Mr. Polak in a brief speech. "We have met together to honour Mr. Polak" he said. "He needs no honour," he continued, "but in honouring him we honour ourselves; for by his devoted efforts and sacrifices in the cause of India, his life has been an example to the young men of our country." Mr. Devdhar concluded by expressing the hope that Mr. Gandhi would prevail upon Mr. Polak to stay in India and work for her.

SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

It is understood that shortly a public meeting will be held in Bombay when Mr. Polak will make a detailed statement about the Indian situation in South Africa. In the speech he made last evening he confined himself to give briefly some of his impressions He began by referring to the intimate relations which have existed between the cause for which he has been the fighter and the Servants of India Society—and more especially its great founder. Without the co-operation of Mr. Gokhale and of his Society, Mr. Polak added, the cause of Indians in South Africa would not have been furthered in this country in the same vigorous manner in which it was furthered. "India" Mr. Polak continued, "is a different country to me on this occasion from what it was on the previous occasions I came here —without Mr. Gokhale. There is no place where I can get that advice and guidance which I was privileged to get from Mr. Gokhale." Turning to South Africa, Mr. Polak said that the settlement of 1914, synchronised with the outbreak of the war and following the example of their fellow-countrymen here, the Indians in South Africa adopted and had loyally adhered to a self-denying ordinance. The difficulties of the Union Government during the last two years have been especially great. Not, Mr. Polak emphatically said, by any action of Indians, but of their European brethren. "That" he said, "speaks volumes for the patriotism and self-restraint of Indians." "And" he pro-Union Government and a small section of ceeded, "it had been recognised by the Europeans,—with the result that a new and strong feeling of sympathy towards the Indians had been created." Besides the self-denying attitude of Indians, an important contributory cause of this feeling was the glorious part India had played in the war. "Whether this feeling will last: how long it will last, I cannot prophesy." "But" Mr. Polak, insisted, "it is there." An additional cause was the not inconsiderable part played in the war by the Indian community in South Africa. And this mainly consisted of the work done by the two Indian Bearers Double Companies,—in spite of the numerous difficulties placed in the way. For in considering this it had to be remembered that the Indian bearers were paid at a lower rate than even the coloured bearers, let alone the European. "In spite of this humiliation." Mr. Polak emphasised, "they felt the sense of their duty and were prepared to serve." "More than this, the Indian community in South Africa,—especially in Natal,—contributed handsomely to the Governor-General's War Fund. Indian ladies and gentlemen were taking part,—and a not insignificant part in making collections."

"All this," Mr. Polak said "is the brighter side. There is also a darker." But on that, he added, he would dwell on another occasion when making a public and detailed statement.

MR. GANDHI'S TRIBUTE.

Mr. Gandhi then addressed a few words. Mr. Gandhi has no respect for the meaningless conventions adherence to which by lesser men more often than not mars the charm of semi-formal gatherings of similar kind. He, therefore, characteristically enough began by giving vent to his feelings at finding himself in a most embarassing situation. During the long struggle in South Africa, he said he had had the fortune to form life-long friendships. These friends were now to him more than blood brothers were to any man. Mr. Polak belonged to this class. "My feelings at this moment" he added, "are like a man who has been asked to preside at a meeting to honour his own brother." The only way, therefore, he continued, for him to be impartial to Mr. Polak was to recall the testimony of Mr. Gokhale to the worth of the latter. Mr. Gokhale with whom, as far as Mr. Polak was concerned, it was a question of love at first sight, said on one occasion how much he would value his (Mr. Polak's) services and assistance if he could stay permanently in India. On another occasion during his tour in South Africa, Mr. Gandhi said "when I had prepared some notes for a speech he was to deliver, Mr. Gokhale told me, 'I have not the same confidence in you as in Polak.'" "There was a touch of jest in this," continued Mr. Gandhi, every expression of whose face breathes sincerity even more than his language, "but the serious part of it was that Mr. Polak knew exactly what Mr. Gokhale wanted." Mr. Gokhale also said that he found few young men in India who had the same love, regard and veneration for India that Mr. Polak naturally and intuitively felt for her. Mr. Polak, Mr. Gandhi added, was, like most Indians in South Africa, also a jail bird,—and the imprisonment was of his own seeking. Mr. Gandhi appropriately concluded by referring to the services of Mrs. Polak who, he said, "has suffered as very few women will suffer for a cause which, perhaps, is not especially their own,—by the side of their husbands."

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM SCHOOLS.

ANNUAL PRIZE GIVING.

The annual prize distribution ceremony of the Madrassa-i-Anjuman-i-Islam was held yesterday at the Anjuman Hall when Lord Willingdon presided. The prizes were distributed by Lady Willingdon.

Mr. Haji Yusuf Haji Esmail Sobani, the President of the Anjuman-i-Islam welcomed their Excellencies and in the course of his speech said:—

"With the limited means at its disposal the Anjuman has done all that it could possibly do for the primary and secondary education of the Mussalmans of Bombay. But as regards higher education, it has so far been able to do nothing tangible, beyond awarding some scholarships to College-going Muslim students. It is an admitted fact that many students seeking admission to the colleges of this Presidency are disappointed for want of accommodation. An Arts College, therefore, under the agency of this Anjuman would not only prove a great boon to Muslim students, but would also help to take the pressure off the existing colleges of this Presidency by providing more accommodation. If this very building could serve the desired purpose, the High School now located here would prosper all the better if shifted to some well chosen place in the heart of the Mahomedan locality. The time, I hope, is not far, when the Anjuman would be in a position to put this idea into a practical form. As these are not times for urging our needs, I shall ask Government who have always at heart the welfare of their subjects, to take my representation, only as an appeal for future consideration. Thirty-six years ago, when we had only one school with 30 pupils and three teachers, we could boast of having an annual grant of Rs. 6,000 from Government. But now, when we can boast of having as many as three schools with 688 pupils and a staff of 33 teachers, we have to content ourselves with the same grant of Rs. 6,000 from Government."

The annual report was then read which showed steady progress.

After some dialogues and songs had been recited Lady Willingdon gave away the prizes to the successful students.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

Lord Willingdon then said:—

I need hardly say what a very great pleasure it is to Lady Willingdon and myself to be present amongst you to-day and to meet this large and influential gathering representing the great Mahomedan community of Bombay assembled in this fine hall which has been erected through the generosity of past and present benefactors of your people (among whom I notice in your report largely figures your worthy President) and to have the satisfaction of meeting the rising generation and show our interest in their welfare and give encouragement to them in their studies.

I am very glad too to have this opportunity of reiterating to-day my very sincere appreciation of the consistent and steadfast loyalty of your community to our King-Emperor during the progress of this world-wide war. I am fully aware that this struggle has been and is to them all a period of peculiar strain and anxiety, and I trust and pray with you, Mr. President, that before long victory will be won and that peace and good-will reign again throughout the world.

Mr. President, you yourself and the Principal of your College have given us a full and detailed survey not only of the history of the Anjuman-i-Islam itself but also of the continued progress of your efforts for the general welfare of your people and for the education of your young citizens on which I can warmly congratulate you.

The longer I live in this country the more I realise how rapidly India is advancing both in its industrial and commercial and in its social and political development. And with this advance falls more and more a grave and serious duty both on Government and responsible people throughout the Presidency to secure for our youthful citizens the fullest possible educational advantages in order to fit them for their various professions in their future lives.

By our joint efforts we must work together with the object of establishing a satisfactory system of primary education in all parts of the Presidency, and of turning out a supply of teachers well equipped by brain and character to undertake the important service of taking charge of the education, both mental, physical and moral of the youth. We must insist on raising the teaching profession to a higher level both as to pay and position than it is at this moment, to make it, as it should be, one of the most honourable and important services within the State.

And it should be by the joint co-operation of the leading citizens of all communities and the Government that we should endeavour to increase the efficiency of that higher education throughout the Presidency which will either fit the young scholar to start on his professional and public life or enable him to continue his college education and pass through a University career.

These are important and extensive developments in education which will of necessity require large expenditure from public and private resources, and if we can secure it some common basis of agreement as to our general line of advance.

ANXIOUS TO CO-OPERATE.

I can assure you that during nearly four years of a very happy life amongst you, I have one deep and lasting regret, namely the knowledge that owing to the war, much of the advance and development which I had hoped for in this and other directions for the welfare of our people has had to be stopped, and my regret is especially keen owing to the fact that this stoppage has come during years when the revenue has been such that substantial headway might have been made. But this is no reason, surely, why we should not endeavour to prepare the way so that when the war is over we may be ready for a further advance without undue delay. I agree entirely with a remark which I think fell from the lips of my friend Mr Setalvad in his Presidential address to the Educational Conference at Ahmedabad a few days ago, that in preparing schemes and framing measures Government should be ready to secure the co-operation and advice of those who are in the closest touch with the educational needs of our young people. And so I say to you to-day that we are ready and anxious to co-operate with you in your important educational work and trust that you will freely approach us at all times to give us your advice and assistance on all matters that will tend to the advancement of your community.

Let me say one word to you young men to-day who are gathered here, and some of whom have received at the hands of Lady Willingdon prizes for successful work in the various branches of your school life. I beg you to make the most and best of your lives here where you are forming your characters and obtaining that education which will fit you for the future, and I trust that when you leave you will all prove to be men of high principle and honour, a credit to your school and a credit to your community, determined that in all things 'whatever your hands find to do you will do it with your might.'

Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan then proposed a vote of thanks to their Excellencies. He said Lady Willingdon was connected with every work of charity in the city and her name would go down to the future generations as an angel of mercy.

The meeting then dispersed.

SECOND ESCAPE FROM POLICE CUSTODY.

SIKH'S FLYING LEAP FROM MAIL TRAIN IN FULL SPEED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 15.

About ten days ago the Calcutta police arrested a Sikh named Sewah Singh who was wanted in connection with a political offence in the Punjab Here he escaped from police custody but was re-arrested after an exciting chase. By the order of the Magistrate he was sent to Allahabad by Mail train on Monday in charge of a head constable and two constables. Information has been received here there while the train was going at full speed the accused who was handcuffed made a flying leap through an open window of his compartment and was soon lost to sight. No information has been received regarding the escort.

INDIAN LABOUR CONDITIOUS IN CEYLON.

OFFICIAL DEPUTATION TO ENQUIRE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 16.

A Press communiqué says:—The Government of Madras have with the approval of the Government of India deputed Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks, I.C.S., Collector of Guntur, and the Hon. Khan Bahadur Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar, a non-official member of the Legislative Council, Madras, to obtain materials from a study of the conditions under which Indian labour is working in Ceylon and the Federated Malay States for consideration in connection with the abolition of identured labour which is shortly to come under discussion in London. The Hon. Mr. C. G. Todhunter, I.C.S., who was the official originally selected for deputation, could not be spared by the Government of Madras owing to unforeseen circumstances.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 16.

At the share market to-day a large business was put through in both coal and jute shares, prices showing further increases. In the miscellaneous market Titaghur Paper were in strong demand and moved up to 122. The following sales took place:—

Coal.—Baraboni 18, 18-4; Bansra 16-12; Bansjorah 13 to 14; Bengal 927; Bengal Giridih 23-8, 23-12; Bengal-Nagpur 62-4; Bhalgora 43, 43-4; Bhuskajuri 17-12 to 31; Bhulanbarasee 46-4 to 47-4; Bokaro Jherriah 14; Borrea 20-4 to 20-12; Burra Dhemo 14-12 to 15; Central Kurkend 37; Central Pench 14-12; Equitable (ord) 57-8 to 58-4; Gopalichuck 12-12; Ghusick 23-12; Huntedih 21-4 to 21-12; Industry 12; Kinuri 13-13, 14-8; Kosoonda 29-12 to 30-8; Lakurka 38; Minto 43, 43-4; Nazira 19-12, 20; New Kendah 14-4, 14-8; North Damuda 13-8, 13-12; Nodiha 14-4 to 15; Parasea 3-8; Pench Consolidated 1-4 p; Raneegunge 37-12; Royal 6; Satpukuria 12, 12-4; Samla Kendra 19-12 to 20-4; Sendra 21-4, 21-8; Sutikdih 17-4, 17-6; Sudamdih 6-8; Singaran B 11; Standard 44-8, 45; Teetulmuri 18, 18-4, 18-8; Union 18, 18-8; West Tetturya 10, 10-4.

Jute.—Auckland (ord) 340 to 344; Barnagore (ord) 166; Belvedere (ord) 525; Clive (ord) 209 to 212; Dalhousie (ord) 455, 456; Delta (ord) 570 to 584; Fort Gloster (ord) 700; Fort William (ord) 254 to 263; Howrah (ord) 410 to 445; Hooghly (ord) 83; Kamarhatty (ord) 553; Kanknarrah (ord) 710; Naihati (ord) 480; New Central (ord) 488 to 490; Reliance (ord) 367 to 472; Union (ord) 672 to 675.

Tea.—Sirissia 2-8.

Miscellaneous.—Bank of Bengal 1,650; Dalbhoom Gold (ord) 27-8; Mengkibol Rubber 25; Ryam Sugar 15-12; Tittaghur Paper (ord) 121, 122.

Government Paper.—3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 76-2 to Rs. 76-4 and small lots were done at Rs. 76-10 to Rs. 76-14.

The Bank of Bengal rate of interest remains unchanged.

(Continued from column 6.)

eating houses which had a large number of boarders.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola said he hoped the Commissioner would reject the recommendation made by Mr. Navalkar. They should bear in mind the principle underlying the levying of these fees. Such and other license fees were levied not for purposes of revenue but for controlling insanitary conditions prevailing at those places and for controlling offensive trades.

The motion was carried.

The Corporation adjourned to Thursday.

BOMBAY CORPORATION

THE LATE PROFESSOR MULLER.

HON. MR WACHA'S TRIBUTE.

NEW MUNICIPAL BANNER.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta, when on the motion of the Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha, a resolution was passed expressing the Corporation's regret at the death of Professor O. V. Muller.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, the Corporation recorded the following letter from Mr. J. M. P. Muirhead:—

"My medical adviser has recommended me to leave for England with a view to consulting a specialist as to my state of health. He has also informed me that the Indian climate will never suit my constitution. I am therefore leaving Bombay next week and will not return. Under these circumstances I have no alternative but with considerable regret to resign my seat on the Municipal Corporation, where I was beginning to feel quite at home and had hoped that I might have taken my part in the government of this great City, but things have been ruled otherwise for me and I can only again state that one of my principal regrets in leaving Bombay is severing my connection with the Corporation."

The Hon. Mr. Sethna said the Corporation would be sorry to lose the services of Mr. Muirhead who had proved himself an useful member.

THE LATE PROFESSOR MULLER.

The Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha moved:—

"That the Corporation have learnt with regret of the death, on the 29th October, 1916, of Professor O. V. Muller, M.A., who took a keen and active interest in civic affairs and who, as a member of the Corporation for six years and of the Standing Committee for four years and in other spheres of public utility, rendered useful services to the City.

"That a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased with an expression of the Corporation's sympathy in their bereavement."

The Hon. Mr. Wacha said death had of late been very busy with public citizens of Bombay and it was a melancholy thing to record the death of one who had been a member of the Corporation. Those who were members of the Corporation some years ago would remember the services rendered by Professor Muller at the time of the first plague epidemic in Bombay. In those days Mr. Muller was a conspicuous figure in the streets of Mandvi where plague raged severely and a member of the Corporation was then so much struck with the activities of Mr. Muller who moved about on horseback with pomp and pageantry that he called him Soleiman the Magnificent. Mr. Muller had also rendered useful services as a member of the Corporation and it was a matter of regret that the long line of distinguished educationists who served on the Corporation had ceased to exist. Mr. Muller's other activities were also well-known. He was a great friend of students and no other professor was more in sympathy with their ambitions and aspirations than he.

Mr. N. V. Mandlik, seconding the proposition, also referred to the activities of Professor Muller as a volunteer during the plague epidemic.

The proposition was carried.

MR. JIJIBHOY'S OFFER OF A NEW BANNER.

The Hon. Mr. Wacha next moved that the offer of Mr. Byramji R. B. Jijibhoy to defray the cost of a new Municipal Banner be accepted and that the cheque for Rs. 1,000 sent by him be forwarded to the Commissioner with a request to arrange for a new banner.

The Hon. Mr. Wacha said they were all thankful to Mr. Byramji for his liberality.

Mr. H. P. Mody seconded the motion.

Mr. F. M. Vincent enquired what was going to happen to the old banner.

The President said it would remain in the possession of the Municipality.

Mr. Vincent said he hoped the old banner would not be destroyed, as old things like banners had sentimental value attached to them.

The proposition was carried.

The Corporation considered a letter from Mr. S. L. Lopez, suggesting that in view of the many activities of the late Municipal Commissioner, Mr. P. R. Cadell, the Mahim Bazaar Road might be named "Cadell Road" after it was widened as proposed, and observing that the old name was meaningless inasmuch as the Bazaar was of no consequence now.

The letter was forwarded to the Commissioner for disposal.

The Hon. Mr. S. C. Barodawala moved as recommended by the Standing Committee:—

"That the letter from the Commissioner, No. 23822, dated the 4th October, 1916, be forwarded to the Corporation for orders concerning the proposed scale of license fees in respect of Eating Houses.

"That with reference to the proposal made in the letter regarding the amount of security to be furnished by the temporary clerk appointed in the License Department in connection with the issue of licenses for eating houses approval be given, under Section 81 (1) (a) of the Municipal Act, subject to confirmation by the Corporation, under Section 81 (2) of the amount of security to be furnished by the clerk being fixed at Rs. 300."

Mr. R. S. Navalkar suggested that increased fees should be levied from those

(Continued in column 5.)

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, November 17, 1916.

THE DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT.

The surprise with which the order of the Central Provinces Government excluding Mrs. Besant from the territories subject to its control was received by public opinion throughout India has only been exceeded by the amazement, which has been very frankly expressed, at the remarkable explanation offered for his action on behalf of the Chief Commissioner in the Legislative Council of the Province. There is only one satisfactory feature about this statement. At least it clears a lady, who, whatever view is taken of her politics, is greatly revered in India for her devotion to and selfless zeal for public causes, from the stigma that such an order was calculated to cast upon her name. When one is officially told that the presence of an individual in a province is "prejudicial to public safety" the impression naturally arises that,—unless the person concerned is an avowed anarchist or an enemy of the State in some way or another,—that he or she is engaged in some dark conspiracy to subvert the Government, to stir up seditions and riots or to comfort the King's enemies. It is not easy to believe that Government would use such a tremendous instrument of repression with any lesser justification. In Mrs. Besant's case, of course, it was hardly believable by anyone that any such justification existed. But at least it was to be supposed that the authorities in taking this drastic step had been led to believe that it did exist. People who do not know Mrs. Besant and do not like her politics were no doubt led into the belief that the United Provinces Government had authoritative information that she was about to do something quite dreadful. Those who do know her thought perhaps that the authorities believed that that they had such authoritative information. Nobody outside the elegant circles represented by the "Madras Mail," could have supposed that the action against her was taken merely for the purpose of preventing her from delivering political speeches in support of her Home Rule propaganda, because that is going far beyond the intentions, as declared by Government, with which such drastic powers were placed in the hands of executive authority by the Defence of India Act.

The perusal and re-perusal of the Chief Commissioner's explanation,—and we have read and re-read it with all the care that Sir Stanley Batchelor prescribes for an alleged seditious speech in order to judge it fairly,—leaves us with no alternative conclusion but that Mrs. Besant was prevented from going to Amraoti because it is Sir Benjamin Robertson's "policy to discourage" what he is pleased to describe as "violent political agitation and inflammatory speeches." These, of course, are comparative terms. Mr. Lloyd George for instance makes inflammatory speeches, according to his opponents and "violent" is a word very loosely used in political controversy towards people engaged in vigorous propaganda. But used in an official document to justify the setting in motion of a drastic and arbitrary law they possess a definite legal meaning. They mean, as applied to speeches, utterances that are calculated to stir up violence and disorder. Speeches of that character it may be pointed out are undesirable and illegal at any time and it does not require a war to produce the necessity for their suppression or a Defence of India Act to arm the Executive with special and arbitrary powers to restrict the liberty of those who make them. Sir Benjamin Robertson's statement however, does not, suggest that there was any reason to suppose that Mrs Besant's political speeches,—if she had been going to make any in Amraoti,—were likely to lead to an outbreak of public violence or disorder. He refers vaguely to her previous utterances but considering that she has been making speeches all over the country for the past two years, without disturbing the public safety in any of the places she has visited or even causing a ripple on the calm surface of public order, it is making an excessive demand on our credulity to ask us to believe that it was really thought that any such consequences would arise if she made political speeches in Amraoti. Leaving aside all the other contradictions and irrelevancies of which the statement consists, then, we find that Sir Benjamin Robertson has publicly accepted the responsibility of putting the Defence of India Act, which is a war measure, in motion for the purpose of suppressing political agitation which he does not think desirable during the war. That we must point out with due respect is merely his opinion. It may be one with which he will find some people to agree. But the fact that a certain political agitation is obnoxious to the Chief Commissioner of a Province does not entitle him to use for its suppression powers which were placed in his hands for quite different purposes There is no doubt as to the purposes for which the Defence of India Act was passed. They were very clearly stated by the Home Member. "They (the powers asked for)" he said, "were primarily required in the military interest" and in the sentences which followed he showed, as we think, quite clearly, that the portion of the Act under which the rules applied against Mrs. Besant were empowered, were meant to be used in the military interest against persons who had acted, were acting or were about to act in a manner prejudicial to the public safety. Because he went on to expatiate in detail on the special powers which were being taken under the Act to deal with civil or political dangers, and he also stated what were the dangers which necessitated these additional powers, namely, the seditious disturbances in the Punjab and the anarchist movement in Bengal. We think it can be said with absolute assurance that any other use of the powers conferred on the Executive by the Act was never present either to the mind of the Home Member or any other official or non-official member of the Council, and had it been suggested that they were to be used in the way that they have been by the Bombay and Central Provinces Governments, the suggestion would have been received with something like horror, at least by the majority of the non-official members.

It is a very grave matter that the Defence of India Act should have been used in this way. We have seen in the case of the Press Act how dangerous it is to arm Executive authority with powers which though intended to be used for certain specified purposes ca be given a very much wider use The Press Act has been used openly in a way that was not intended by its authors and the Legislature which enacted it. In the case of the Defence of India Act, however, there was a special obligation on the Imperial Government to see that the powers given to the Executive are not extended beyond its intended scope. The non-official members of the Imperial Council were induced to accept the Act, and allowed it to pass its first and second reading without a division, by considerations of loyalty to the Crown in a time of crisis, and much was made of their loyal acquiescence in the measure. It is not in keeping with the accepted understanding that Provincial authorities should be allowed to use the Act in the way that has been done, for the apparent purpose of preventing inconvenient but quite legitimate political agitation. There is rightly or wrongly, as we said the other day, the gravest apprehension in the public mind as to the uses to which the Act has been put and that apprehension has been greatly increased by the statement of the Central Provinces Government.

SLAVERY IN MALABAR.

The facts as disclosed in the case of alleged slavery which is before the Magistrate of Quilandy, Malabar, and to which we referred the other day, have at least done one good. They have directed the attention of the public to the existence of a state of things which to modern enlightened notions of the dignity of human kind must appear in the highest degree reprehensible. The correspondence which we have published in the columns of this paper and the comments that have appeared on the subject in the Indian Press show the extent of the interest aroused. And it is well to take note of this. The facts of the case, as alleged, may be briefly recalled. Some two years ago a Moplah at Quilandy bought a Cheruma slave from another Moplah for ten rupees, the transaction being recorded in a document that was duly signed, sealed and delivered. Some time ago, the slave, apparently finding himself ill-treated by his new master ran away from him and sought refuge with his old master. The new master, thereupon, sued the latter on the strength of the document. The suit was dismissed and the matter was reported to the police,—with the result that the parties to the suits are now awaiting trial on the charge of having entered into an unlawful transaction.

The subject-matter of the case, however is not an isolated instance of the prevalence of slavery, which, it seems, yet lingers to a considerable extent in Malabar and, as one of the letters we have published shows, in Travancore and Cochin also. In Malabar, the Cherumas,—to whom the person whose possession was disputed in the Quilandy case belongs,—were a slave caste. They are supposed to have been the aborigines of Malabar when the land passed under the rule of the Nayars. Whether it was the taint of original "untouchableness" which facilitated their lapse into slavery or the latter which brought about the former, it is undisputable that they were as a class reduced to slavery and have remained "untouchable." The question how they were treated by their masters and the kind of work they were made to do is altogether irrelevant. It is enough for our present purpose that they were slaves. The existence of this slavery attracted the attention of the East India Company in 1792. The officers of the Company, however, were too busy with other things and contented themselves with merely condemning the practice, then prevalent amongst robber bands, of carrying away into slavery people from castes which were free. It was not, however, until 1843,—many years after slavery was abolished by Parliament,—that an Act was passed prohibiting slavery. But though the Act was passed, no practical steps were taken by Government to see that the practice was suppressed. Apparently they seemed to have been unduly scared by the social and economic consequence of the sudden release of about two hundred thousand Cheruma slaves from their bondage. The Collector of Malabar was, therefore, asked to explain to the "Cherumas" that though free, it was "their interest as well as their duty to remain with their masters, if treated kindly." The inevitable and unfortunate result was that the passing of the Act made practically no difference to their lives. They were free in the eye of the law, but in themselves and to their masters, they remained what they were before. Their ignorance and their traditional bent of mind, prevented them from taking advantage of their legal freedom, and indeed even from realising its meaning. Many years, therefore, had to elapse before the end aimed by the law was, to some extent, fulfilled. And this seems to have been achieved, not by any direct action on the part of Government, but chiefly by outside agency. The Mahomedan and the Christian Missionaries set the process at work. A Cheruma though, free in law, is as far as Hindu society is concerned, an "untouchable" and, therefore, no whit better than a slave. Once he becomes converted to Islam or Christianity, this taint disappears and he rises in the social scale. Besides raising them in the social scale by conversion, the Moslem and Christian Missionaries afforded facilities to the Cherumas for independent work. A further factor in making the Cherumas realise their legal emancipation was the activities of the agents of the planters, though it is open to question whether the life of a labourer, free or indentured, on estates, has been any less akin to slavery than the life they originally led. But the cumulative result of the working of all these various influences was that the significance of the Act which formally abolished slavery in 1843 was gradually brought home to an increasing number of Chemuras. That a considerable number of them have begun to lead a free life is apparent from the fact that an increasing number of members of this class has been found following various occupations such; *e.g.* mat-making, coir-making and the like. But the Quilandy case shows that much still remains to be done in the direction of emancipating this unfortunate class of human being. The responsibility of the Government in affording them special facilities for education and opportunities for securing independent means of livelihood, preferably as cultivators of land,—a profession to which by long tradition they are wedded,—is obvious. But no less obvious and more insistent indeed is the responsibility that lies on the leaders of the Hindu community to see that the taint of "untouchableness" with all the degradation that it involves, —in some places, we are told, they cannot enter any Brahmin Streets or localities, nor even the main bazaar,—is removed: gradually, it may be, but with decision and zeal.

Notes of the Day.

A Word for India.

Mr. P. H. Kerr, the editor of the "Round Table," had a word to say for India in a lecture on "The Federation of the Empire" which he delivered last week in the Leeds Trades Hall, under the auspices of the Workers' Educational Association and the Leeds Trades Council. The main justification of the British commonwealth lay, he said, in the fact that it was the most effective agency for preserving the peace of a quarter of the world. Its second justification was that, in case of India, for example, it had maintained law and order while permitting the infiltration of new ideas. "Our business was to arouse a desire for self-government and concede it as quickly as was consistent with the welfare of the whole people."

Criticism and Loyalty.

Another interesting comment on the Indian problem in mail week was that of a Baptist missionary. In the course of an address given at a Baptist meeting at Sheffield the Rev. J. I. Hasler described India as a land of contrasts. At one extreme there were, he said, Indian gentlemen who were quite on a level as regards civilisation, politeness, and refinement with any Englishman; and on the other side there were the "uncultured masses." The influence of the educated class was far greater than their numerical strength, and as to their attitude towards religion, he should say it was one of indifference even towards their own,—a typical missionary-like generalisation.

As regards the political outlook in India, the attitude of Indians as a whole was one of loyalty to England. The war had shown that. One of the surprises of the war for Germany was the fact that when England was involved in a war, India came to her aid. It might be said that Indians criticised the Government: well, they in England criticised the Government, and no one suggested that they were disloyal.

"Government Pressure."

It was stated by Mrs. Besant in "New India" the other day that she had been informed by the publishers of "India, a Nation," that the book had been withdrawn from circulation in England "under pressure from the Government." On October 18th Mr. Snowden asked the Home Secretary,

if Messrs. Jack, the publishers of a book entitled "India, a Nation," written by Mrs. Annie Besant, had been informed by him that the book must be withdrawn from circulation; and, if so, on what ground this had been done, and what there was in the book to which the Government took exception; and by what authority this order has been given, seeing that the book did not in any sense come under any of the regulations under the Defence of the Realm Act.

Mr. Herbert Samuel: The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative. The second and third parts, therefore, do not arise.

Mr. Snowden also asked the Secretary of State for India if it was on his instructions that Messrs. Jack, the publishers, had been forbidden to continue the sale of a book entitled "India, a Nation," written by Mrs. Annie Besant; if so, on what grounds and by what authority this had been done; and, if the order had been made on his instructions, would he say by what authority he had interfered with the circulation of a book relating to India within the United Kingdom.

Mr. Charles Roberts (who replied) said: No such instructions have been issued by the Secretary of State for India.

It is clear that the pressure from Government was of a semi-demi-official sort that enabled these denials to be given in Parliament. It is a pity that Mr. Samuel or Mr. Chamberlain or whoever brought the pressure to bear, has not the courage to take the whole responsibility on his shoulders.

Platitudes on Co-operation.

Lord Islington's pronouncement on the potentialities of co-operation are platitudinous. The supreme importance of co-operation in uplifting the moral and national character of the people cannot be over-emphasised. But its economic possibilities immense as they are, are considerably limited by the peculiar conditions of India. In the field of industry, for instance, all the advantages that may be secured by the application of the co-operative principle, are bound to be more or less lost without the initial support of a judicious measure of protection. As regards agriculture, no limits can be set to the beneficial results of co-operation, provided the agriculturist is not at the very outset handicapped, as the Indian agriculturist is by the heavy load of indebtedness. The problem of agricultural indebtedness will have first to be solved before the extension of agriculture can be expected and for its solution many and various remedies are required. Co-operation will be an invaluable remedy, if Government are ready to spare crores of rupees for financing any organised co-operative scheme of redeeming agricultural indebtedness.

Legalised Slavery.

This is no rhetorical phrase. Even in these calamitous days it is hard to keep one's temper, or restrain one's indignation, over systems of legalised slavery that still prevail under the British flag. Here is a grim side-light on the Labour Laws of Ceylon,—a British colony. According to the "Times of Ceylon":—

"S. E. Sundarem, conductor of Wavena estate charged Vedappu, at present on Hylton estate with having quitted the service on Wavena estate. The accused bolted on the 25th of November, 1914, and a warrant was issued for his arrest. He surrendered in September last. The accused's defence was that he was not paid his wages of October and so he left in November.

Mr. G. L. Hayden, the Superintendent, stated that half wages for September were paid by him personally on 17th October, 1914. The accused owed the estate Rs. 24. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment and he appealed."

That presumably an enlightened legislature should make it possible for such things to happen under the name of justice is deplorable enough. But that a Magistrate should so prostitute his position, and convert his high calling of administering the law,—the support and safeguard of the weak,—into ferocious slave-driving, is a scandal which, in the interests of the fair fame of British justice, should not be tolerated. We feel sure in this matter there will be cordial concurrence between public opinions and Government policy.

Judicial Committee and Indian Appeals.

A correspondent, "who ought to be in a position to know," informs "India" that much dissatisfaction is being felt with the manner in which the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council have recently been dealing with Indian appeals. In the time of the late Lord Macnaghten, whose decisions commanded the utmost respect and confidence in India, the Board which heard Indian appeals was invariably composed of four members, and this practice was continued until June last, when two Boards, consisting of the statutory minimum of three members each, sat simultaneously. The number of counsel who practise before the Judicial Committee is limited, and the result was that, while two are ordinarily engaged upon either side and both have the right of audience, only one was able to appear in several of the cases. The client paid the fees of two counsel and obtained the assistance of only one; while the cases were heard in each court, as we have indicated, by the minimum of judges.

Why Not One Strong Court?

It is reported that the same practice is to be followed when sittings are resumed on Monday next (October 23). There are six Lords of Appeal and three retired judges of Indian experience (Sir John Edge, Mr. Ameer Ali, and Sir Lawrence Jenkins) on the Judicial Committee; and the number of Indian appeals which are down for hearing is 27. Why, it is asked, is it impossible to constitute one strong court with at least four judges, for the hearing of these Indian cases? If the sittings began at the date of the opening of the Courts of Justice in the Strand, the work could be completed without difficulty. Under the new arrangement, expedition is procured by commencing late and dividing the cases between two courts. The Judicial Committee is the highest court of appeal for India, and only cases involving substantial questions of law or affecting valuable properties are referred to it. It is not easy to understand why the services of two Lords of Appeal and two judges of Indian experience cannot be made available for a continuous period of two or three weeks.

The Health of the City.

One gratifying feature of the conditions of health in Bombay has been the high level of birth-rate that has been experienced off and on during the last few months. Thouth the death-rate stood so high as 27.50 last week, we find tnat the birth-rate had been still higher, the total number of births standing at 523 as against a total of 518 deaths. This latter total included two deaths from plague and 13 deaths from other causes among recent arrivals from the mofussil and six deaths among road-side beggars, so that the actual mortality among Bombay residents becomes reduced to 497, giving a death-rate of 26.38. Plague registered 11 attacks and 7 deaths during the week, being 4 attacks and 3 deaths more than in the previous week. Small-pox continued to be absent, but cholera registered 3 attacks and 3 deaths. The mortality from the other principal diseases was as follows:—Phthisis 20, other diseases of the respiratory system 174, tubercular diseases 13, diarrhœa 26, dysentery 11, malaria 4, old age 27. There were 56 still-births and 19 premature births during the week.

FURIOUS FIGHTING NORTH & SOUTH OF SOMME.

FURTHER BRITISH ADVANCE ON ANCRE.

BRITISH PUSH ON ANCRE.

FURTHER ADVANCE NORTHWARD.

COMPARATIVELY SMALL LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 16.

General Haig last night reported:—We have further advanced northward of the Ancre. The prisoners we have taken total 5,678.

British troops have shown conspicuous skill and dash and fortitude. The success has not been won without a hard struggle owing to the enemy's strong resistance and condition of the ground. Our losses, considering our gains, have not been high. One Division advanced a mile taking a thousand prisoners at the expense of 450 casualties.

We have established positions won on Tuesday eastward of Butte de Warlencourt. Our artillery dispersed enemy massing at one point for a counter-attack.

Our aeropplanes successfully attacked an aerodrome, railway stations and rolling stock.

GERMAN DISILLUSIONMENT.

"WE UNDER-ESTIMATED THE BRITISH NATION"

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
AMSTERDAM, Nov. 15.

The "Leipziger Neueste Nachrichten" says:—It is British obstinacy that necessitates the conversion of Germany into a huge munitions factory. When Lord Kitchener in 1914 said that the war would begin for England in 1916 we all smiled. We have since been compelled to admit that we under-estimated the British nation. We now know it to be our real enemy, who will ruthlessly use every means to accomplish our downfall. It has not shrunk from sacrificing its personal liberty to accomplish its aim.

The journal urges compulsory joint meals for the whole population.

HIS MAJESTY'S MESSAGE OF CONGRATULATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 16.

General Haig reports that there was considerable enemy shelling during the night north and south of the Ancre.

The King has sent a message to General Haig heartily congratulating him on the great success of the gallant troops during the past three days on the Ancre. This further capture of first line trenches amid the special difficulties of the recent wet weather, the message says, redounds to the credit of all ranks.

General Haig replied expressing his grateful and respectful thanks.

BRITISH NAVAL AIR RAIDS.

ZEEBRUGGE AND OSTEND HARBOURS HEAVILY BOMBARDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 15.

The Admiralty announces that a squadron of naval aeroplanes and seaplanes heavily bombarded the harbours and submarine shelters at Zeebrugge and Ostend this morning.

Direct hits were secured on the atelier de la marine and in the proximity of the power station a large fire broke out. Probably a petrol store had been set alight. The machines returned.

TO-DAY'S WAR SUMMARY.

The British have further advanced northward of the Ancre. The prisoners taken total 5,678.

A furious battle continued all day on Wednesday on the Somme front. The enemy attempted a powerful effort with great effectives north and south of the Somme, but was simultaneously baffled by French resistance and only gained limited advantages at the cost of heavy losses.

The Roumanians are pursuing the enemy beyond the frontier in the Slanic and Oituz Valleys. Enemy attacks at Dragoslavele have been repulsed.

The Roumanians have progressed on the whole front in the Dobrudja and occupied the village of Boasic on the Danube.

After a lull fierce fighting was resumed in the region of the Cerna, resulting in fresh Serbian successes. The victorious march of the French and Serbians continues in the direction of Tepavci.

The Italians drove back five determined attacks on the salient of San Marco, eastward of Gorizia, with heavy enemy loss. They have advanced at several points on the Carso.

The Admiralty announces that a squadron of naval aeroplanes and seaplanes heavily bombarded the harbours and submarine shelters at Zeebrugge and Ostend on Wednesday morning.

SOMME FRONT.

FURIOUS BATTLES NORTH AND SOUTH.

GERMANS REPULSED WITH SANGUINARY LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Nov. 16.

Last night's communiqué said:—

A furious battle continued all day on the Somme front. The enemy attempted a powerful effort with great effectives north and south of the Somme, but was simultaneously baffled by French resistance and only gained limited advantages at the cost of heavy losses.

An attack north of the Somme was made after intense bombardment of the front from Les Boeufs to south of Bouchavesnes.

The enemy gained a lodgment on the north and the west edges of the St. Pierre Vaast Wood, but everywhere else the attacks collapsed under machine-gun and curtain of fire.

The Germans south of the Somme renewed attacks in the afternoon on a front from Ablaincourt to Chaulnes Wood. Desperate fighting ended in a defeat of the Germans, who suffered sanguinary losses and returned to trenches, except in the eastern part of the village of Pressoire, where they made progress.

There was intermittent cannonade on the rest of the front.

PROGRESS AT ST. PIERRE VAAST WOOD.

ENEMY'S HEAVY LOSSES IN PROFESSOIRE REGION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Nov. 15.

This afternoon's communiqué says:—We progressed to the northern spur of St. Pierre Vaast Wood. After very intense bombardment the Germans strongly counter-attacked the positions captured by us on the 7th instant from the Sugar Refinery at Ablaincourt to Chaulnes Wood.

Despite the obstinacy of the assault and the large use of liquid-fire and tear-shells, the enemy was repulsed with heavy losses, though some hostile fractions managed to reach a group of houses east of Pressoire.

The bombardment, which we are effectively checking, continues throughout the region.

AN OUTRAGE AGAINST CIVILISATION.

BRITISH SUPPORT TO BELGIAN REPRESENTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 15.

In the House of Commons Lord Robert Cecil stated that the deportations from Belgium were a very grave matter. No greater outrage against civilisation had been committed even by Germany. Great Britain would support any representations made by Belgium.

BRITISH SHIPPING LOSSES DURING WAR.

ONLY SLIGHTLY OVER 2½ P. C.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 15.

Mr. Macnamara stated that the net loss of British steamers of over a thousand tons during the war from all causes to September 30th amounted to only slightly over two and a half per cent.

VESSELS SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 15.

The following steamers have been sunk:—British, Sarah Radcliffe, Swedish, Astrid, Danish Ragnar and Freja. The crew of twenty-one of the Ragnar were placed by the German submarine on board a Dutch steamer and landed at Vigo.

THE BLOCKADE.

BECOMING MORE AND MORE EFFECTIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 15.

In the House of Lords, Lord Crew said that the Admiralty had been exceedingly successful in destroying submarines. It was a mistake to suppose that success had not been attained in dealing with those of the latest pattern. The blockade had become more and more effective as months passed.

ROUMANIAN ADVANCE IN DOBRUDJA.

SUCCESSFUL OFFENSIVE IN OITUZ VALLEY.

ENEMY PURSUED BEYOND FRONTIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 15.

A Roumanian communiqué says:—We are pursuing the enemy beyond the frontier in the Slanic and Oituz Valleys and have taken 80 prisoners.

Enemy attacks at Dragoslavele have been repulsed.

The enemy has been reinforced and forced us back slightly in the Alt and Jiul Valleys.

We have progressed on the whole front in the Dobrudja and occupied the village of Boasic on the Danube.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Nov. 16.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

Reuter's Bukharest correspondent says the enemy aided by powerful reinforcements is endeavouring to hack a way through to Craiova and Orsova and re-open the Danube communications.

FIGHTING IN GALICIA.

NEMY DRIVEN B ACK OT NARAJUVKA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 15.

A Russian communiqué says:—We drove the enemy from the trenches he occupied east of the village of Lipitzadolnaia on the Narajuvka river.

The Roumanians repulsed the enemy north and south of Oituz Valley, but the enemy who has been considerably reinforced by the Germans pressed the Roumanians back at places in the Tirgului, Alt and Jiul Valleys.

PRUSSIANISATION OF POLAND

CENTRAL POWERS' VIOLATION OF INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Nov. 15.

Russia has protested that the Austro-German proclamation to Poland violates the international convention signed by the Central Powers and is therefore null and void. Russia reaffirms that Poland is still a part of Russia.

Polish members of the Council of Empire and the Duma are strongly opposing the Austro-German plan, declaring that it constitutes the Prussianisation of Poland.

MILITARY RESOURCES OF INDIA.

POSSIBILITY OF FURTHER DEVELOPMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 14.

In the House of Commons Mr. Chamberlain stated that he was communicating with the Viceroy regarding the possibility of further developing the military resources of India voluntarily.

He also stated that the indigo investigation if successful would provide a remedy for the marketing of indigo in an unsuitable form, which was the main reason for investigation.

DEATH OF GENERAL CHARLES KENNEDY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 15.

The death is announced of Brigadier-General Charles Konnedy.

THE OERTEL CASE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 15.

In the House of Commons Mr. Chamberlain stated he was satisfied that there were no grounds for dispensing with the services of Mr. Oertel of the Public Works Department, Assam, who had lived in India for 38 years and had previously renounced his German nationality.

NIGERIAN SALE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 15.

Nearly three hundred thousand sterling was realised on the first day of the Nigerian sale.

FIERCE FIGHTING ON CERNA.

SERBIANS' FRESH SUCCESSES.

CAPTURE OF CINGEL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
PARIS, Nov. 16.

An official French message from Salonika says after a lull fierce fighting was resumed in the region of the Cerna. The Serbian offensive was developed on the 13th and 14th November, resulting in fresh successes.

The Germans and Bulgarians retired in the vicinity of Hill 1212, north-east of Iven, closely pressed by the Serbians who captured the village of Cingel.

The victorious march of the French and Serbians continues in the direction of Tepavci.

Fighting west of the Cerna has spread to the Kchali region. 3,200 prisoners have been taken in the Cerna loop between 10th and 14th November. They include 600 Germans.

ENEMY CONCENTRATION DISPERSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 14.

A British despatch from Salonika says that we shelled and dispersed an enemy concentration at Krastali yesterday.

GREEK COLONISTS' SUPPORT FOR M. VENIZELOS.

CONSTANTINE'S POLICY REPUDIATED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Nov. 16.

The "Pioneer's" Cairo correspondent writes:—The Greek colony has been most active. A great mass meeting has been held in Cairo and resolutions were passed declaring the adhesion of the Egyptian Hellenes to M. Venizelos and Admiral Coundouriotis and their absolute repudiation of King Constantine and the pro-German policy which he has so persistently followed to the detriment of the Greek nation.

Alexandria and Port Said communities endorsed these decisions and messages to the same effect have since been received froum Sudan and other outlying parts.

Telegrams of thanks have been received from M. Venizelos, Admiral Coundouriotis and General D'Anglis, who have asked the local community to give them as much material assistance as possible. This, they are doing with great energy. Very considerable sums continue to be subscribed and remitted to Salonika and the community has undertaken to provide for the families of all Egyptian Hellenes who join the national movement. So far about 500 volunteers have enrolled themselves and daily more are sending on their names.

The committee entrusted with the arrangements is in communication with the local military authorities with regard to the means of getting these volunteers to Salonika.

ALLIED LOAN TO VENIZELIST GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 15.

Lord Robert Cecil announced in the Commons that the Allies had provisionally advanced four hundred thousand sterling to the Venizelist Government.

THE CANAL ZONE.

AIR RAID ON ENEMY CAMP AT MAGHABA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 15.

An official message from Egypt says a further air attack was made on Maghaba last night when 400 lbs. of explosives were dropped on the enemy camp and storehouses. Considerable damage was done. The machines returned safely.

GERMAN SUBMARINE ATTACKS DUTCH TRAWLERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
YMUIDEN, Nov. 16.

A German submarine, within sight of the Dutch coast and of a flotilla of Dutch torpedo boats, fired several shots at Dutch trawlers flying the Dutch flag. All shots fell short.

CARSO FRONT.

ITALIAN ADVANCE AT SEVERAL POINTS.

ENEMY ATTACKS AT SAN MARCO REPELLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 15.

An Italian official announcement says:—We drove back five determined attacks on the salient of San Marco, eastward of Gorizia, with heavy enemy loss. The Austrians opened a heavy bombardment, whereupon we evacuated some exposed trenches.

We advanced at several points on the Carso.

Our aircraft successfully bombed floating hangars at Prosecco and the pier at Trieste.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Nov. 16.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

"Il-Messagero" states than an unprecedented quantity of booty has been taken on the Carso grottoes from which the enemy was confident he would not be driven out. They were stored with huge quantities of food, munitions and other matcrials.

The Central News' states enemy tributes to scouts' reports show that the Italian artillery is highly successful.

AIR RAID ON PADUA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 15.

A telegram from Rome says there were ninety fatalities in the air raid on Padua.

ENEMY FIRMS AT HONGKONG

LIQUIDATION PROCEEDINGS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 15.

Mr. Bonar Law announced in the Commons that the Governor of Hongkong had been instructed to place enemy trade marks under Government control till the end of the war.

He had also asked the Governor to report regarding the liquidation of enemy firms. The balance of the proceeds after liquidation would be in the hands of the Government. The ultimate disposal thereof would not be settled until the conclusion of peace and would presumably depend upon the action of the enemy in regard to allied private property in enemy countries.

HONGKONG BANK.

RELATIONS WITH DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 14.

Mr. McKenna stated in the House of Commons that there was no evidence that the relations between the Hong-Kong and Shanghai and Deutsch-Asiatische Banks had prejudiced British interests or prestige in the Far East. The service to the Chinese Government in the way of loans had benefited the British bank and British bondholders, and any alteration of present arrangement would probably benefit German, and injure British interests.

DEATH OF GERMAN AMBASSADOR IN VIENNA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 16.

The death is announced of Count von Tschirschky, the German Ambassador in Vienna, whose diplomacy was chiefly responsible for the war.

BATTENBURG-MICHAEL WEDDING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 15.

Prince George of Battenberg and Countess Nada Torby, daughter of Grand Duke Michael of Russia, were married to-day.

SIR ARTHUR MCMAHON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 15.

The G.C.M.G. has been conferred upon Sir Arthur McMahon.

WAR HONOURS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Nov. 16.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

The latest war honours list is the longest and contains 1,210 names. Thirteen of those included, are commanders of "tanks."

LONDON LETTER.

GREAT SPEECH BY LORD GREY.

GERMANY THE AGGRESSOR

REMINDER TO NEUTRALS.

U. S. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

(From our Correspondent.)
LONDON, Oct. 26.

Apart from the striking French victory at Verdun, counter-balanced in the East by the Roumanian reverses, the event of the week has been the speech of the Foreign Secretary to the Foreign Press Association in London. It cannot be said that Viscount Grey speaks too often. Some people would maintain that he speaks far too seldom; but the answer to this criticism would be that he has always known the value of the infrequent occasion chosen with a full sense of opportunity. As a matter of fact, ever since the first of the recurrent European crises which have marked the ten years of his authority, Viscount Grey has hardly ever made an important speech except when the condition of affairs has predisposed the whole world to listen for what he had to say. No statesman of his time has achieved this in so notable a degree, and none has had an equal consciousness of its significance.

THE FOREIGN PRESSMEN.

Nothing could well have been better than the choice of the Foreign Secretary's audience. The members of the Foreign Press in London form, as he reminded them, an important body. They are more important than ever in these times notwithstanding that the censorship of mails and cables has restricted their liberties, and their opportunities of service and mischief alike, in the most emphatic manner. From the beginning of the war the American correspondents especially have found themselves up against the censorship at very turns. They complain comparatively little now but sometimes, as the recent exploits of the Hearst newspapers in the matter of doctored cables go to show, the authorities are provided with good excuse for their utmost severity. Lord Grey was a guest of the Association, and of course he was not called upon to refer to any of the details connected with the mail and cable system in wartime. He treated his audience as, what it was, the central distributing agency for news of the war; and it would be accurate to say that no speech delivered since the summer of 1914 has been intrinsically more important.

LORD GREY ON THE ORIGINS.

The Foreign Secretary began with a reference to three notable utterances of the present autumn: the speech of the French Premier in the Chamber, that of Mr. Asquith at the opening of Parliament, and the American interview with Mr. Lloyd George. It is a matter for surprise to a good many people that Lord Grey should have made mention of the last, still more that he should have added the statement that he endorsed all that had been said, including of course all that the War Secretary said. It was generally recognised that the Prime Minister's speech was partly inspired by the purpose of restating, in less objectionable language, Mr. Lloyd George's points. Hence there seemed the less necessity for Lord Grey, who is at least as far from Mr. George in temper and method as Mr. Asquith is, to recognise the interview in any way. He passed to a very careful review of the origins of the catastrophe two years ago. Why? Because, as he explained, we must never forget how the war came about. If we were to approach peace in a proper spirit it could only be by recalling, and never for one moment forgetting, the real cause of the war. Lord Grey thereupon went over the cardinal events of July 1914, emphasizing the steady refusal of the German Government to accept any proposals for the settlement of the questions at issue and the offer to England of a price for her neutrality. Now why should the Foreign Secretary, at this late hour and when events in East and West have carried us so far from the original causes of the feeling which accompanied them,—why should he have followed this line? The answer to that questions can beat be given in the words of a very eminent Englishman, Professor Gilbert Murray who in a letter to "The Times" this morning says that one of the hardest things to bear in a long war like the present is the gradual forgetting of the cause in the mere struggle. We grow so absorbed in the business of fighting that we cease to remember what we are fighting for. Professor Murray continues:—

"I believe that the average Englishman, consciously or unconsciously, has always in his mind some such thought as this: "You ask me to go on facing death, or facing my children's deaths; you ask us collectively to endure more and more of all that is dear to us; and we are ready both to endure and to give. Of course we will go on. We have no faintest temptation anywhere to refuse the last sacrifice that is needed for victory. Only, for Heaven's sake, in mercy to the dying and respect for the dead, do not lower or forget the cause for which we are giving it!" The Prime Minister and others have stated our cause as well as it can be stated. Mr. Lloyd George has made the country ring with his great appeals. But no one except the Foreign Secretary was in the position to give us a speech like that of Monday, going patiently and with absolute truthfulness over the whole ground, showing again exactly why we were compelled in honour to declare war and are now compelled to continue it; how we entered the lists as the champions of all national safety and freedom and can appeal to the brotherhood of civilized man-

(Continued on page 8.)

MRS. BESANT'S EXCLUSION FROM C.P.

BOMBAY THEOSOPHISTS' PROTEST.

INFRINGEMENT OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

A special meeting of the Theosophical Society, Bombay, was held at the Shri Krishna Lodge, yesterday with Mr. P. K. Telang in the chair, to protest against the recent order of the Chief Commissioner of the C. P. and Berar preventing Mrs. Annie Besant, from attending and presiding over the Theosophical Federation held at Amroati by forbidding her to enter or remain in the territory and thus interfering with religious rights and liberties.

At the outset the Chairman said that before starting the work of the evening's meeting he should like to say that it was a meeting of the members of the Theosophical Society only. Even sympathisers were not in their place in being there. Some members wished to bring sympathisers with them and hence the admittance to them. He added that they spoke as members of a definite Association and as such understood the minds of each other. Sympathisers would therefore take whatever happened on the occasion in a Theosophical spirit. They all knew the circumstances under which they were gathered there. They were engaged in more than one plane. A protest in the physical plane too was necessary to those whose visions did not extend to planes outside.

After speaking of super-physical loyalty, the speaker said that he believed such a protest had its effect as they were fortunately engaged in the work of the physical plane. He stood there that day as a member of the Theosophical Society, a little bit at least of a Theosophist and an Indian. As a Theosophist one knew that they had to view things different from the point of view from which outside people looked at things. They (the Theosophists) understood things in a spiritual view. This occasion was as much a spiritual concern as any other. They had to protest against an action directed against the religious beliefs of his Majesty's subjects. They had to protest against a breach of religious neutrality on the part of a Government. They had to protest against an attack on the President of the Theosophical Society who stood for universal brotherhood and who represented the great principles of love and brotherhood. To brand such a person as Mrs. Besant as capable of engaging in anything prejudicial to public safety was not only an insult but also a negation of all the good work done by her in her life. Further still, looking at the order merely as a political order, it was their duty as a body which attempted to put before the world certain principles of life, which attempted to solve the riddle of life, to protest against the order of the Chief Commissioner. It could not be said that Theosophy left out politics entirely though he did not say that it should enter into politics. He believed that there was nothing outside Theosophy as a sign of life.

Continuing the chairman said that where political conditions were such that freedom of thought and action was not sufficient the concerns of the spirit could not grow. So looking from the Theosophical standpoint, they ought to protest.

He said he would not speak of personal element but he did say that on general grounds of spiritual philosophy it was their duty to enter a strong protest against the infringement of religious liberty. He had yet to learn that Theosophy did not countenance national self-respect, that it did not countenance the aspirations of a nation to become greater. Speaking of Mrs. Besant's Home Rule propaganda, he said that it was meant to raise India in the estimation of her children and outsiders.

"Speaking as an Indian" he proceeded "I enter my protest against the obstacle in the way of India getting on spiritually, politically and socially." As a Theosophist he entered his protest against an insult to the Society and its propaganda and its recognised head.

INFRINGEMENT OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas then moved the resolution which ran as follows:—

"We, the members of the Theosophical Society resident in Bombay in meeting assembled protest earnestly against the infringement of religious liberty by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces and Berar, in forbidding our President to enter the territory over which he rules, for the purpose of presiding over a Federation of T. S. Lodges, and delivering to them purely religious lectures. We view with alarm the interference of the civil authority with religious teaching—under cover of a Defence Act of doubtful legality, on grounds kept secret since published but futile and unsubstantial, merely because an officer of Government disagrees with the political views of the Head of a religious Society; for such action is likely to cause serious trouble in India, always sensitive on religious matters.

"The political leaders of India are mostly men of strong religious opinions; the Lord Bishop of Madras has lately written an article condemning the present system of Government and containing sentences as strong, if not stronger, than anything written by Mrs. Besant; is he therefore to be forbidden to enter into or preach in his diocese? The action of the Chief Commissioner against Mrs. Besant, in her work as President of the Theosophical Society, opens up a vista of trouble and danger.

"Not only have the Governments of Bombay and Madras pronounced Home Rule propaganda to be legitimate, but the High Court of Madras has emphasised Mrs. Besant's loyalty to the Crown, and the constitutional and law-abiding character of her work. Under these circumstances, we feel that the interference with the religious work of our President is unjustifiable, and the pretence that she acts, or is going to act, in a way prejudicial to the public safety is untenable and preposterous.

"We therefore hope that the Government of India will express its disapproval of this interference with her religious work, and thus stop the widespread alarm and dismay caused by the action of the Chief Commissioner."

He said that in moving the resolution he need hardly add anything to what had been heard and read throughout the country. He pointed out that the measure directed against Mrs. Besant, namely, the Defence of India Act, had been passed with the set purpose to provide against any conspiracies that might be hatched against the Government of India. When the non-official members supported that war measure they never dreamt that that Act would be used to put down constitutional political agitation and much less to infringe religious liberty.

First they heard of the Government of Bombay taking action against Mrs. Besant under the Act and attacking her constitutional political agitation. But the Madras Courts had said that her acts were constitutional. Her action were not in the slightest degree unconstitutional.

When Bombay took that action against her there was a feeling of great indignation among the Theosophists but they kept quiet without protesting because the Theosophical Society did not embody any particular political principles. The Theosophists who knew Mrs. Besant well, knew that she would never act in any manner prejudicial to public safety. Later the C. P. Government applied the Defence of India Act against her when it reached the Commissioner's ears that Mrs. Besant was going to Amraoti to preside over the Theosophical Federation. The Commissioner had said that she was not going there to preside over the Theosophical Federation only but to take part in the political conference and so his action was no infringement of religious liberty.

"GREATEST FRIEND OF GOVERNMENT."

It had been published in the papers that she was going there for the Theosophical Federation and if she was going to deliver lectures on political matters it would have been published. Even granting that she was going to deliver political lectures, the Commissioner had powers to stop her political lectures. But what right had he to shut out her message of love, peace and religion from the people? So it was a grave infringement of the vow of religious neutrality embodied in Queen Victoria's glorious proclamation of 1858. They protested not only because it was an infringement of religious liberty but because it was an attack on such a person as Mrs. Besant who never could be a danger to public safety. Even in her most vigorous political propaganda she did not engender breach of public safety. She was the greatest champion of Universal Brotherhood.

In Mrs. Besant, he continued, they (the had their greatest friend. If she was doing anything she was helping to make more permanent the British rule in this country. She was cementing the breach of feelings. Because of her teaching alone they (the people) had gained national consciousness. Because of her teaching alone they had gained a glimpse into British character and learned to appreciate it. Because of her teaching alone they had discarded the differences between communities, classes, races and even sexes. It was not the bureaucracy but persons like Mrs. Besant and Lord Hardinge who could be called the friends of the Empire and not those who did not extend their vision and recognise the needs of the country. So he strongly protested against the unjustifiable attack of the Government on Mrs. Besant and he hoped that the Government of India would see their way to revoke the order of the Chief Commissioner.

FUTILE AND VAGUE REASONS.

Mr. J. F. Madan, who seconded the resolution said that he joined in strongly protesting against the order of the Commissioner of C. P. and Berar prohibiting their President to enter there. Mrs. Besant had been working in this country for the past 23 years and the speaker challenged any one to show from her speeches and writings that she attempted to disturb the peace of the country. The action taken by the Commissioner was an insult not only to their President and their Society but also to the Government. The reasons afforded by the Commissioner for his action were futile and vague. His action was a thorough breach of the promise of the late Queen Victoria. Mrs. Besant was one of the most loyal subjects of his Majesty the King. She had always been taking constitutional measures to make the Government respect the rights of the people. So it was their imperative duty to send a protest to the Government of India against the action of one of their subordinates infringing religious liberty.

Mr. Subba Rao of Mysore in supporting the resolution said that he stood up to speak because religion had no territorial limits. He continued that the Government had not given any satisfactory reasons for their action. Religion was the very soul of India. So those who infringed the religious liberty of the people would be weakening one of the strong foundations of British dominion in India. He hoped that the order would be withdrawn.

Another resolution was passed empowering the President to send copies of the Resolution to the Government of India, to Sir Benjamin Robertson, the Chief Commissioner of C. P. and Berar, to the Secretary of State for India, to the President of the Theosophical Society, to the Secretary of the Theosophical Society, Adyar, and to the General Secretary of the Theosophical Society, Benares.

In bringing the meeting to a close the President said that they should ever keep in their minds that great message which their President gave them two years ago that Theosophy could only be justified when Theosophists worked in the concerns of humanity properly cultivating a spirit of brotherhood and tolerance and bringing about greater good in the world. They should do the world's work as real Theosophists. Their sheet-anchor was in spirituality. They must strive not for temporary, personal, even racial ends but for the good of the whole of humanity represented by the unity,—the spirit. If they lost sight of this sheet-anchor then it was a great evil for humanity. They must work in the real spirit of spiritual workers.

PROTEST FROM SURAT.

The Surat Lodge of the Theosophical Society has passed the following resolution:—

We, the members of the Surat Lodge of the Theosophical Society in India, view with extreme regret the infringement of religious liberty by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces and Berar in forbidding Mrs. Besant, our President, to enter the territory over which he rules, for the sacred purpose of presiding over a Federation of T. S. Lodges, and imparting to them purely religious instruction, the scope and the work of the Theosophical Society being the spread of ideals of unity, peace and concord. The vow of loyalty and devotion to the Empire is the universal principle inculcated by the President. We firmly believe that such action of the officers concerned is likely to cause serious dissatisfaction in India always sensitive on religious matters, and we are therefore afraid it may open up in future a vista of trouble and danger. Not only have the Governments of Bombay and Madras pronounced the Home Rule propaganda to be legitimate, but the High Court of Madras has emphasised Mrs. Besant's loyalty to the Crown, and the constitutional and law-abiding character of her work. Under these circumstances, we feel that the interference with the religious work of our President is unjustifiable, and the allegation that she acts, or is going to act, in a way prejudicial to the public safety is untenable. We therefore hope that the Government of India will express its disapproval of this interference with her religious work, and thus stop the widespread alarm and dismay caused by the action of the Chief Commissioner.

THE ITALIAN COLONY DINNER

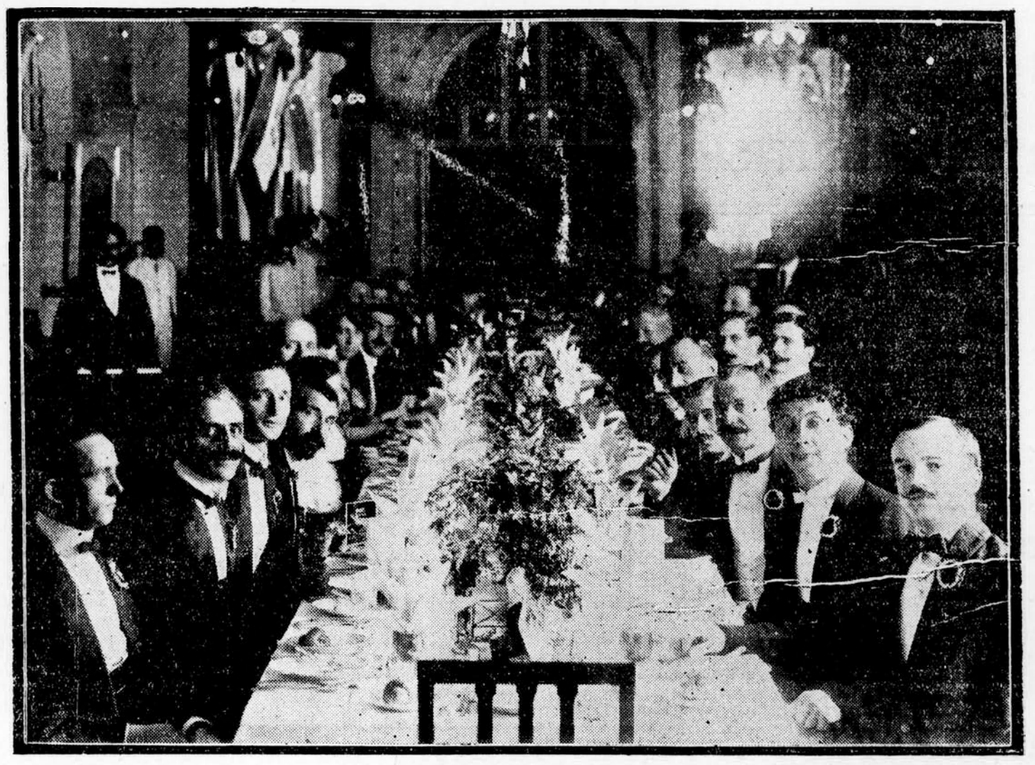

Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

The usual Dinner of the Italian Colony, in celebration of the King of Italy's birthday, was held on the night of Saturday the 11th instant in the Moorish Room of the Taj Mahal Hotel. The function was quite a success and the toasts of the King Emperor, the King of Italy and the Allies were proposed and drunk with much enthusiasm. The speeches of the evening were made by the Vice Consul for Italy Sig. Alfredo Manzato, Prof. G. Scrinzi F.T.C.L., and Sig. Francesco Battistessa. Some very clever humurous drawings by Sig. U. Patti and others Momentoes of the evening were put to sale and over Rs. 1,000 were collected to benefit the Italian Red Cross. The arrangements were, as usual, admirably carried out by Mr. C. Stengler.

CAWNPORE HOME RULE LEAGUE'S PROTEST.

(From a Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE, Nov. 16.

The Cawnpore branch of the Home Rule League, has passed a resolution most emphatically condening the high-handed and unjust order of the Chief Commissioner of the C. P. and Berar prohibiting Mrs. Besant president of the Theosophical Society from entering into the territory under his jurisdiction where she was going to preside over a religious federation. The branch looks with utter dismay and alarm on this breach of religious neutrality. The branch regards this action as misuse of the Defence of India Act and urges upon the Government of India to provide effective safeguards against its improper use and further requests the Government to immediately cancel this arbitrary order.

A meeting of the Executive of the Madras Provincial Congress Committee will be held shortly to consider the order of the C. P. Government against Mrs. Besant.

BRITISH RED CROSS FUND

NOW EXCEEDS FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 15.

A letter from the Duke of Connaught to Lord Lansdowne mentions that the British Red Cross Fund now exceeds five millions sterling.

RAEMAEKER'S CARTOONS IN SPAIN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 16.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

The German Ambassador in Madrid has induced the police to close an exhibition of Raemaeker's cartoons although Germanophile cartoons were recently exhibited without interference.

Official and Personal.

Lady Chelmsford has consented to allow her name to be associated with the War Hospital of the Indian Branch of the Joint War Committee at Dehra Dun, and the hospital will in future be known as the Lady Chelmsford Special X-Ray Electro-Therapeutic Hospital.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon has consented to become a Vice-President of the Joint War Committee of the Order of St. John and the British Red Cross Society, Indian Branch.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief left Simla for Delhi yesterday.

Sir George Barnes leaves Simla for Delhi to-day.

Surgeon-General Sir Pardey Lukis returned on Monday from a visit to the Joint War Committee's Red Cross Depot at Basrah. Whilst in Bombay he was the guest of Major H. A. L. Hepper, the Honorary Superintendent of the Bombay Red Cross Depot. After inspecting this depot at the Alexandra Dock, as well as various War Hospitals and a contingent of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, General Lukis left for Delhi.

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION AT BANKIPORE.

DEVELOPMENT OF SERICUTURE.

(From our Correspondent.)

BANKIPORE, Nov. 16.

The Industrial Commission arrived at Bankipore this morning and before coming here spent an interesting day on the 14th at Firozabad near Agra, the centre of bangle-making industry in India. The Commission was taken over by the Hon. Mr. Silver, Director of Industries to the United Provinces Government, to the three leading glass manufacturing works which manufacture block glasses in various colours used for bangles and which turn out some six thousand maunds per month.

The Commission subsequently visited typical small establishments of "shishgurs," who make bangles since the outbreak of the war. These shishgurs have successfully manufactured the decorated bangles, which have so long been the monopoly of Austria and it was ascertained that these were now being turned out at a price which bids fair to defy the future possible competition of Austria. These manufacturers hope that with some more help they will be able to maintain the present level of the trade after the war.

The visit of the Commission coincided with the temporary dispute between the glass-makers and the bangle-makers as to the prices of block glasses. Both sides represented their views at some length to Sir Thomas Holland, who succeeded in bringing about a friendly compromise, pointing out the danger of unfriendliness to this rapidly growing trade. In the course of the day a meeting was held presided over by Mr. Fergusson, Collector of Agra and the dispute was settled.

Leaving Firozabad late in the evening the Commission arrived at Benares yesterday morning where the whole day was spent in visiting the silk-weaving industries and brass-making. The Commission also inspected the Government Central Weaving School, where Mrs. Ormerod, the wife of Mr. Ormerod Principal of the School entertained the President and Members of the Commission to tea.

LATER.

The Industrial Commission sat in the Patna Collegiate School this morning to record evidence.

Mr. H. M. Lefroy, lately Imperial Entomologist to the Government of India, Mr. E. C. Ausorage and Mr. Macnamara, Silk Expert to the Kashmir Durbar, were first examined.

In reply to Sir Thomas Holland, Mr. Lefroy referred to the competition of Japan with Indian silk trade and said Indian trade had suffered for the extraordinary cheapness of Japanese silk goods. He thought large tracts of India were still suitable for the development of raw silk. India could certainly produce thirty or forty per cent. more of raw material than was produced now. In answer to another question he sketched the Government organisation that would be necessary for carrying on raw silk production and urged for the provision of expert advice as to best methods, etc., and he also said that in each province there should be a local organisation such as a Deputy Director of Agriculture to do the actual developing work.

SALVATION ARMY'S WORK.

Replying further Mr. Lefroy said that in his opinion the Salvation Army had rather retarded the development of sericulture in India. They gave an idea of the possibility of the industry which was not in keeping with facts. One direct result of the method of the Salvation Army could be found in Native States which had started this industry in ignorance and had failed. Had they tried on the best principles they would have found that some of the Native States where not suitable for the sericulture industry. The organisation was workd not on right lines and there was want of expert advice. The last effort of the Salvation Army in that line was in Simla where they had obtained money from the Government and had started a school. In his opinion the instruction of that school would be absolutely useless and the school would do no good to the country.

In reply to Dr. Hopkinson Mr. Lefroy said he was not aware whether a reference was made to the Agricultural Department before money was given to the Salvation Army. Possibly the Punjab Government was consulted but he did not know.

30 PASSENGERS OF ARABIA ARRIVE IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Thirty passengers of the Arabia have arrived in London.

Continued from column 6.)

It has helped the Republicans to enlarge their campaign funds, which are enormous. This indeed is one of the significant facts of the situation—that the battle is being fought on behalf of Mr. Hughes with the aid of vast reserves of money contributed by the trusts, the armament firms, the shipping interest, and the railways. The President has to stand up, not only against the money power, but also against the great army of electors who vote Republican as a matter of habit and tradition, and the multitude who, while believing that America ought to be kept out of the war, feel that the dignity and honour of the United States have been compromised by the Wilsonian policy. Not towards Germany alone, for the reader should remember that Mr. Wilson has to bear the brunt of a double and contradictory attack; on the one hand from those who hold that he ought to have broken with Germany, on the other hand from those who allege that he has been subservient to the Allies. The plain truth is that during the past two years the President of the United States has occupied the most difficult post in the world, and if President Wilson should be defeated, his defeat will be a punishment for not entirely succeeding in a task beyond human power.

LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 7.)

kind to support us simply because we are fighting for the right and not for conquest. This seems to me to be just what the country at this moment needed to hear again; and I think I know of more than one young soldier who will go back to France with a higher heart and more serene spirit because of it."

LORD GREY AND THE NEUTRALS.

No passage in the speech has been more widely commented on than the one in which Lord Grey discussed the question, what is it that the neutrals can do? He did not say, as Mr. Churchill said, with conspicuous unwisdom some time ago, "Look after the war, and after the war will look after itself." On the contrary, while saying that the belligerent countries could not give attention in the stress of the fight to arrangements for the future, he affirmed that the best work which neutrals can do at present is "to work at such a common agreement between nations as will prevent a war like this ever happening again." It has long been known that Lord Grey has been strongly favourable to the idea of a league of nations; but this is the first time that he has ever stated in categorical terms that he approves of the American plan of the league to enforce peace. He recalled that it was supported both by President Wilson and by Mr. Hughes, the Republican candidate; but he took occasion to stress the price which the United States might be called upon to pay for the abandonment of their cherished isolation. "In other words, we say to neutrals, in the colloquial phrase, get on with this question: we are in favour of it. Will you pay up when the time comes?"

THE AMERICAN ELECTION.

The League to enforce peace has filled a large place in the press and other discussions in the United States during the past year, but no one can have followed the presidential campaign in the newspapers without realising that the world after the war and the obligation of constructing a more stable society, America assisting, have not been prominent in the contest that will be over before this letter is in print. Everybody seems unwilling to venture upon a dogmatic prediction of what is to happen on November 7; the only thing that seems certain is that the fight will be very close, and that Mr. Wilson's chances of re-election are decidedly better on the eve of the election than they seemed to be a month or two months ago. Few presidential elections have been more confused and doubtful, and while everybody realises that the next presidential term may be more momentous for America than any since the Civil War, most instructed observers are prepared to find that a change of president would not make any material difference to the policy of the United States towards Europe at War. It is not even certain that foreign policy is going to be the decisive element in the voting. Certainly if one accepted the view implied in everything that Mr. Roosevelt writes and says, it would be necessary to conclude that the two outstanding issues are Mexico and the European war. But Mr. Rossevelt is not the Republican candidate: he is only the chief lieutenant of the Republican candidate, and for all he or we can tell to-day, the American public may be determined upon voting mainly upon the domestic policy of the Wilson Administration.

WOODROW WILSON AND C. E. HUGHES.

Of the two candidates Mr. Hughes, the Republican, has the more difficult position to defend. In former days it was the Republican party which was united and homogeneous, the Democratic party which was not in the strict sense a party at all, but a combination of contradictory interests and traditions. To-day it is the Republicans who are split up into factions, being united only in their opposition to the President, while the Democrats, welded together and strengthened under Mr. Wilson's skilful leadership, are able to appeal to the country upon a clear record and programme, aided by the watchword Peace and Prosperity. So far Mr. Wilson has done very little campaigning, but he will throw his energy into the final stage of the conflict and this may make all the difference to the issue. As for Mr. Hughes, he has been since the beginning of August increasingly touring and speaking. As a candidate he has been disappointing. His backers had memories of a great election, some nine years ago, when he achieved the triumph for the good government party in New York. But since then he has spent almost six years on the bench of the Supreme Court and is clearly not the man he was in a political fight. But it is not only this: he has to hold his heterogeneous following together,—which means that he must keep in mind all kinds of racial and regional variations, be careful to please the fierce Rooseveltians while not offending the neutrals and the German-Americans, and adjust his language on such questions as the tariff and labour with due regard to the place where he happens to be speaking. The obvious contradiction of the election is, of course, that Mr. Hughes is not, either in temperament or in ideals antagonistic to President Wilson; and it is this fact which makes the observer feel that the contest would have been far more real if the champions had been, not Wilson and Hughes, but Wilson and Roosevelt. It is noticeable by the bye that while Mr. Roosevelt is fighting for Mr. Hughes on the issues of the war, Mr. Hughes himself has been declaring that the labour question is the one issue of the campaign. By that he means the new eight hours law for railways, which was driven through Congress by President Wilson in order to avert a national railway strike. To Mr. Hughes and his supporters it has involved a surrender to the power of the trade unions, and they have made use of it to mobilize the great mass of commercial and financial opinion.

(Continued in column 5.)

The IRON CLAW by ARTHUR STRINGER

AUTHOR OF
"THE OCCASIONAL OFFENDER,"
"THE WIRE TAPPERS,"
"GUN RUNNERS," Etc.

Novelized from
The Pathe Photo Play of the Same Name.

SYNOPSIS.

On Windward Island Palidori intrigues Mrs. Golden into an appearance of evil which causes Golden to capture and torture the Italian by branding his face and crushing his hand. Palidori opens the dyke gates and floods the island and in the general rush to escape the flood kidnaps Golden's six-year-old daughter Margery. Twelve year's later in New York a Masked One calling himself "the Hammer of God" rescues an eighteen-year-old girl from the cadet Casavanti, to whom Jules Legar has delivered her, and takes her to the home of Enoch Golden, millionaire, whence she is recaptured by Legar. Legar and Stein are discovered by Manley. Golden's secretary, setting fire to Golden's buildings, but escape. Margory's mother fruitlessly implores Enoch Golden to find their daughter. The Masked One again takes Margory away from Legar. Legar loots the Third National bank, but again the Laughing Mask frustrates his plans.

SIXTH EPISODE.

THE SPOTTED WARNING.

Enoch Golden had never formed the habit of taking others into his confidence. And when events came into his life which seemed to leave him more and more dependent on his immediate associates he betrayed an occasional tendency to focus his nebulous resentment against that situation on the exasperatingly imperturbable figure of David Manley,

"Young man," he said, fixing his secretary with a steely eye, "I came to this decision twenty long years ago, and nothing is going to change it. That woman was sent from my home, and she will never enter it again."

Manley, looking down at the note still held in his hand, thought of the troubled and tear-stained face of the girl who had so recently clung to his arm and asked him to plead her cause. And the memory of Margery Golden brought fresh courage to him.

"But this woman who was once your own wife is only asking for a glimpse of her own daughter again. Surely that is asking little enough!"

"And I repeat that I won't allow it. I have saved my daughter from the dangers that woman's wrong surrounded her with. I have saved her from—"

"Have you?" interrupted Manley, deliberately meeting the older man's stare.

Any retort the older man was about to utter remained unspoken, for at that moment a soft-treading footman entered the room and crossed to the desk with a salver of mail in his hand. Manley, looking up, eyed that servant resentfully, and with a touch of suspicion. This intruder, he promptly surmised, was a new figure in the household retinue.

"Be so good as to knock when you enter this room," was the young secretary's sharp command.

"Very good, sir," answered the new footman, scarcely raising his eyes.

"H'h!" Golden scoffed, looking up from the letter which he had just opened. "Since you're so ready to ask favors, here's another friend to ask them for. Here's the captain of the circle you're so ready to champion! But instead of asking favors you see, he demands them!"

He tossed the folded sheet angrily across the desk top. Manley took it up and read it.

"Your happiness hange on one small scrap of paper. That paper is the portion of the Windward Island chart which you still hold. Unless this is delivered to me, and delivered as I have already directed, the Spotted Warning will come to your daughter Margery. And the meaning of the Spotted Warning she already understands.

JULES LEGAR."

"And what do you intend to do?" asked Manley, still staring down at this strange note.

"Do you suppose," retorted Golden, with a slightly tremulous finger already on the bell, "that I'm going to empty my safe to every blackleg who bandies about a catch-word that belongs to little Italy?"

"But what earthly use is this piece of chart to you?" asked the younger man.

"Its use to me is not the point at issue," doggedly retorted the older man.

"But one point at issue is at least the safety of your daughter," contended Manley, remembering only too well the events of the immediate past.

"And that, young man, is a responsibility which still rests on my own shoulders," was Golden's curt retort as the new footman stepped into the room in answer to his summons. "Tell Miss Margery to come here at once."

As Margery quietly stepped into the room Golden stared at her for a moment and then sank back into his chair.

"What is the Spotted Warning?" he suddenly demanded.

The girl, with her troubled eyes bent on the grim-lined face of her father, did not speak at once.

"The Spotted Warning?" she repeated, in a little more than a whisper.

"Yes, what is that supposed to mean?"

"It is a warning of death," was the girl's quietly enunciated reply. Manley could detect the tremor that sped through her body. "And it means that you have been hearing from Legar again!"

"But what does Legar mean by it?" asked Manley. "Why should he use such a phrase?"

"It is a warning that comes to the person who is about to die. It is a message of warning, spotted black. It is the last word they send. And I have heard them say it has never failed—never once!"

But the indomitable old fighter at the desk was once more on his feet.

"That Sicilian black-magic stuff can't intimidate me," he thundered out.

He turned to his daughter. "Until this Calabrian brigand farce is played out, I'm going to send you into the country."

"But where are you sending me?" asked the girl.

"I'm going to send you out to your Aunt Agatha's on Long Island!" was his curt response as he swung about to his secretary. "And while Margery's getting her things together, Manley, you send Train, t'e chauffeur, here to me for his instructions."

Manley, promptly crossing to the door, was startled to find the figure of the new footman standing close beside it as it was swung open.

Ten minutes later, when Manley returned to the library with Train at his heels, he found Enoch Golden staring down at a sheet of paper lying on his desk. At the center of this paper stood a large black blot.

"It's the Spotted Warning," said Golden his heavy face furrowed with a trouble deeper than he was willing to admit. "But how, in God's name, did it get here?"

Manley, after staring at the strangely-spotted sheet, stared even more intently at the ceiling directly above the point where the paper lay on the desktop. A momentary look of satisfaction flitted across his face as Golden turned to him with a crisp command to precede Margery to Cedarton and there explain both the reasons for her visit and the precautions to be exercised during that visit.

"And as for you, Train," continued the grim-eyed old millionaire, turning to his chauffeur, "I want you to take my daughter out to Cedarton as quickly as your car and the speed laws will let you carry her. There are special reasons for this, remember. And from the moment you leave this house, don't let anything or anybody stop you."

Thirty minutes later Margery Golden, surrounded by her bags, sat back in the swaying automobile, puzzled over this new and unexpected turn in the tide of events. And as mile by mile swam by beneath the hurrying wheels, the keen-eyed man in the driving seat found a load lifted from his own shoulders.

Yet at the next turn in the road his light-heartedness suddenly departed from that keen-eyed driver. For as he took this turn and speeded up along a dustless stretch of open highway, he saw a figure run out to the middle of the road. It was not the fact that this figure stood directly in his path that most disturbed him. It was the discovery, as he drew down on it, that this figure were a yellow band of cloth across the eyes, with a moonshaped apron falling almost to the end of the nose, that brought the redoubtable Train's heart suddenly up in his mouth. But even while that figure remained stubbornly and directly in his path, motioning for him to stop, he remembered his orders. Instead of slackening his speed, in fact, he increased it, increased it to the limit of the engine's power. And he would surely have ridden down that would-be interceptor had not the latter, at the last moment, leaped quickly aside.

Margery Golden, as he did so, half rose in her seat, for she, too, had caught sight of that mysteriously-shadowed face.

"But that was the Laughing Mask!" she cried aloud, in wonder, as they swept on.

A little later she was startled by a quick cry of warning bursting from the driver's throat. Staring ahead, she saw that still another effort was being made to intercept them. This time it was a man with a red flag. Instead of stopping, the car swept past the man so close that its fender-end snapped against the flagstick itself as he repeated his lusty shout of command. But that command was more or less lost on Train, a little dizzy now with the sheer drunkenness of speed.

"Stop?" mocked the driver as he raced on. "I'm going to stop for nothing this side of hell!"

Yet that valiant boast was little more than the articulation of mortal pride so often preluding mortal disaster. For, bearing down on them along that lonely stretch of roadway they could already see a second car. The point about this car that worried Train was that it was not approaching them as a well-behaved car should approach a comrade vehicle, but vermiculated drunkenly from one side of the road to the other. Even Margery, as she leaned forward, puzzling over these strange moments, realized that peril was involved in passing a vehicle so uncertain of its course. At the same time, too, she could hear from far behind her the prolonged and warning cry of an auto-horn, wailing disturbingly through the quiet air of the late afternoon.

The next moment the two cars had met, head-on.

There was a crash of metal and glass, a rending of honey-comb raditors and copper-ed fenders.

What happened after that for all time remained strangely like a dream to Margery. She remembered seeing Train lying close beside his wrecked car, with the blood trickling from his wrist and staining his whip-cord uniform. She remembered seeing other figures, even more helpless looking. But most of all she remembered how one of these figures, pulling himself together, had slowly risen to his feet. As he did so he turned half-stupidly about and stared down at her. And the moment she saw that pallid yet triumphant face she knew that it was Legar. She knew that he was confronting her, that he was slowly but determinedly making his way towards her. And she knew that in another moment she would have been their prisoner again had not a sudden and unlooked-for interruption taken place.

This interruption came in the form of a flying roadster, with a masked figure leaning low out from its running board as it swept down on them. She remembered the sudden shout of the men, the sudden clutch of the strong hand as it caught at her while the roadster swept by, the equally sudden pain through her bruised body as she swung safely up into the seat of the onward swerving car. She remembered, too, the arm close about her as she lay back, weak and panting, as they danced and speeded on along that lonely road. She remembered turning in through a stone gate, winding along an orderly gravel driveway, stopping before a vine-bowered bungalow. She remembered, as the masked man at her side helped her in through an ivory-white door, turning dazedly to him and asking who he was. And she remembered the smile that showed just beneath the fringe of the yellow domino as he shook his head and the sense of deprivation that swept through her as she found herself once more alone. Then from the same door through which the Laughing Mask had stepped, she remembered, she had seen a quiet-eyed woman come out, a quiet-eyed woman who had crept up to her, with tears welling from her eyes and a smile of pitying tenderness about her lips.

"Margery, don't you know me? Don't you remember your own mother?" that quiet-eyed woman had asked as she had taken her in her arms. And as she stared up into that motherly face, bent so close over her own, she had said, with a gasp of bewilderment, "Are you—you the Laughing Mask?" But her mother, she remembered, had smiled, almost sorrowfully, and had put a finger to her lips.

THE TOWER OF DESTINY.

Enoch Golden, anxious and wornout, sat waiting for some further word as to the fate of his daughter Margery. Nothing had come to him since Train's startling message of the collision and the even more startling news of the girl's mysterious disappearance. He would have got little consolation from a talk that was taking place over the servants' telephone below stairs. Part of that guarded conversation was carried on by Wrench, the new footman, and much of it had to do with the very situation so disturbing the aged millionaire in the room above. For it was Legar explaining that a masked stranger at the last moment had snatched the girl from their hands and had apparently carried her off to some hiding place of his own. This was followed by the command to deliver still another message to Enoch Golden, with the final warning that every wire leading into the Golden house must be cut as soon as possible.

The new footman, in obedience to these orders, quietly traced out the telephone circuits to the basement and there severed the wires with a pair of scissors purloined for the purpose from Mlle. Celestine's work-bag. Then, watching his chance, he carefully penned a note, wording it as Legar had duly instructed him to do. Then he returned to the neighborhood of the library door, with his ferretlike alertness masked under his customary immobility of face.

It was not until his restless master discovered the telephone wires to be dead, and went storming through the house to determine the reason for this misadventure, that Wrench realized his chance had come. Slipping into the deserted library on the pretext of adjusting the rugs, he stopped before the rosewood table, hesitated a moment, and then lifted the heavily-chased lid of Golden's cigar case and dropped the note inside. A moment later he had left the room, unobserved and unsuspected.

It did not take many minutes of waiting to confirm the wisdom of Wrench's movement. For Enoch Golden, striding restlessly back into his library, sank with a sigh of weariness into the armchair beside the rosewood table. For a moment or two he stared abstractedly and unhappily about him. Then with still another sigh, he reached out and lifted the heavily-chased lid of silver. His fingers, instead of coming in contact with a perfecto corseted in gold, rustled against a sheet of paper. Automatically he picked it up and unfolded it.

Written on that mysterious sheet he found the following:

"To fight me further in this is useless. And unless you open your eyes to this fact it will soon be worse than useless. It will be fatal. I repeat that I want your half of that chart. If you want your daughter to live, want her sent back to you, take that chart to the twenty-fourth floor of the Central Tower building, within the next hours, and hand it to the man in the black ulster who will be waiting there. No trickery can succeed. And this is your last chance!

JULES LEGAR.

Silently the beaten man stared down at this strange missive. Slowly as he did so, the last of his once iron will melted away.

He rose heavily from his chair and crossed to the vault. From this vault he took the map, the time-yellowed square of manilla about which so many of the sorrows and troubles of all his life seemed to revolve. Then, calling for his hat and coat and ordering a car, he tremblingly made ready for his midnight visit of capitulation to the Central Tower building.

While these events were taking place however, there was one member of the Golden household who remained far from inactive. When David Manley so abruptly left a tranquil bungalow at Cedarton and so stealthily pushed his way through the shrubbery surrounding that bungalow, it was because he had made the sudden discovery that Legar himself was in the neighborhood. Nor was it hard for him to guess the reason for that master-criminal's invasion of those sequestered grounds. And Manley, promptly deciding to stalk the stalker himself, was rewarded by overhearing enough of Legar's plans, as the latter hurriedly issued his instructions to two of his confederates near the roadside, to realize the necessity of at once getting in touch with Enoch Golden. Whatever happened, he felt, it was his duty to warn Margery's father that Legar himself had acknowledged his ignorance of the girl's whereabouts and had expressed his intention of tricking the chart out of its present owner's hands.

Ten minutes of frantic efforts at a telephone booth in the nearby village, however, convinced Manley of the impossibility of getting in touch with Golden by wire.

Manley's first thought, in his dilemma, was to commandeer some nearby car. Yet nothing but a racer, he remembered as he snatched out his watch, could get him to the Central Tower building in time.

His next thought, however, took him tearing down the village street like a madman. For the name of "Cedarton" had brought into his mind yet another name, the name of "Bobby Evart." And Bobby Evart, who had his workshop and hangar on the southerly outskirts of that village, had been the first of the Racquet Club members to forsake automobiles for aviation, and startle Long Island by his early morning hydroplane maneouvers over suburban golf courses and country homes. He had been the first civilian volnteer for the federal air scouts and at San Diego had twice broken his own altitude record established at Pensacola, and was now immured in the mysterious task of fashioning a stabilizer for monoplanes, a stabilizer, Manley remembered, which was receiving sympathetic attention from certain navy officials in Washington.

Instead of finding this same intrepid Bobby poring over blue prints of stabilizer parts, however, the breathless Manley found his old-time friend in a rattan club chair tranquilly playing chess with his maiden aunt. In two minutes the breathless newcomer had explained to the somewhat dazed young chess player a situation which brought a brighter light into the latter's boyish eyes.

"The point is," cried Manley, "could you get me there. Could you make a landing at night?"

They were already on their feet again, running for the hangar.

"Yes, I can get you there! But what have we got to make a landing on?"

"The main building of the Central tower stops at the eighteenth story. That gives us a flat roof of several hundred yards. Could you make it on that?"

"Not unless it was lighted!" explained Evart, shouting for his mechanician as he rounded the gloomy corner of the hangar itself.

"But it is lighted," Manley told him. "It gets the light from the tower itself, and the whole cornice line is strung with electrics, the same as the Singer building!"

Evart's finger, touching a button, threw a white flood across the vaulted roof of the building. A touch on another button sent the great doors swinging open. Manley looked at his watch. Then he shook his head.

"It's too late," he proclaimed. But Evart and his mechanician were already at work on the wide-winged monstrosity nested under its metal roof like a petrodactyl in a cave.

"Get aboard," commanded Evart. "We're going to try for it anyway!" He turned to his helper. "Hey, Brown, throw my friend up that fur coat of yours!"

"But what speed can you get out of this machine?" asked Manley as he clambered aboard the chassis and struggled with his seat-straps.

Evart, who had been stooping over his engines, looked up.

"I got one hundred and four an hour out of her this morning," he off-handedly announced. "But I think I can push her up to one hundred and ten."

Manley's heart beat faster.

"Then there's a chance!" he cried "A fighting chance."

A sudden sense of chill caused Manley to clutch for the fur coat thrown in at his feet, and struggle into it. As he did so the earth seemed suddenly to fall away from him. Villages became spangled checker-boards of lights. Highways became winding strings of pearls.

Manley forgot the chilliness striking into his bones. He forgot Margery Golden and Legar. He forgot the origin of his mission that brought him winging through the midnight heavens. He forgot the fact of his own punny existence and the trivial ends to which it had been given over. All these he forgot, completely and utterly, until Evart, sweeping out along the twinkling shore lights of South Brooklyn, circled north again where the brazen figure of Liberty guarded the upper bay, and dropped lower along that tapering point of gloom where Battery park nosed like a ship's prow into the tides of the Atlantic. They were still planing down, gently, like a settling seabird, with the tilted planes veering a little westward to escape the beetling skyscrapers along the canyon of lower Broadway.

Manley thought, for a moment, that Evart had misjudged his position. Then he felt sure that Evart had also misjudged his height, that his stabilizing fin was already too low to clear the flat roof that abutted the light-strewn tower itself.

But Evart, obviously, knew what he was about. For he took that oblong of flat gloom outlined in electrics with a gentle upward undulation like the upward swoop of a bluebird alighting on a maple tree. Into that artful upward swoop was absorbed much or their momentum, for Evart had plainly remembered that their running space was limited. But even with this precaution there remained a perilous paucity of runway, for before the bounding and quivering organism of nickel and steel and canvas came to a stop it lurched head-on into a wall of the tower itself.

Manley could hear the crash of glass as the damper plane at the nose of the quivering chassis brought up short against one of the tower windows. He was dimly aware of half-tumbling and half-climbing through a network of wooden stuts and steel piano-wire stays and cross-guys. He was vaguely conscious of Evart calling out that everything was all right, that there was no damage which a half-hour's work couldn't patch up.

But Manley, in truth, was thinking little of either Evart or his flier. All his thoughts, as he climbed frantically up through the broken tower window, were revolving about the problem as to whether or not he was too late. And that all-vital question still obsessed him as he mounted the iron treads of the stairway leading to the tower top, panting up flight after flight until his lungs seemed bursting for want of air, and his over-driven heart beat drumlike against his rib-cage. And as he reached the top and flung out through the narrow door opening on the campanile-like balcony crowning that skyscraping structure, he knew, even as he saw two figures standing there before him, that he was too late.

That much he knew even before he caught at enough breath to call out a warning to Enoch Golden or swing about and spring for the second figure, already shrinking back in the shadow of that many-columned cupola. For in the hand of the second figure Manley had already caught sight of a tell-tale sheet of paper. It was a yellowed and time-worn scrap of paper, and little more, but to Manley it had become the emblem and pennon of a desperate cause, a flag to be rallied round and fought for, to the last ditch and the last gasp, as harried soldiers fight through the smoke of battle for their colors.

And Manley, as he clinched with Legar's stalwart emissary, fought for it. Nor was his opponent one to be despised. The two men fought along the crest of that midnight tower as two mountain lions might fight along the brink of an Andean precipice. They fought with gasps and grunts, with strange guttural sounds, with teeth bared and face distorted, blind to the blows that were given and taken, unconscious of the fact that the very paper for which they were fighting had already fallen to the cupola floor, and from there had been blown by the north wind to the furthermost edge of the cornice circling the stone column supports.

Golden himself was already reaching for that paper when Legar's confederate caught sight of it, broke from Manley's grasp and drove bodily for where it lay. Manley, a second later, followed him. There half astride the balustrade of coppered wood painted to look like marble, the fight was renewed. Each crouched low as he fought, drunkenly conscious now of the abyss that yawned so close to his feet. But still they fought.

Then a second breath of night breeze, sighing through the tower top, carried the paper slowly along the cornice edge. It was Legar's man who saw it as it moved. He wrenched away, twisted about, and caught at it as it fell. But already he was too late. It lifted with the wind, drifted and eddied slowly about in the moon-light, and floated swayingly down into the darker canyon of Broadway, where it was soon lost to sight.

But neither Manley nor his enemy saw that descent, for Legar's man as he lurched suddenly forward threw all his weight on the outstanding copper cornice, painted white to look like marble. And it was a cornice made only for ornamentation, and not for support. For its fastenings surrendered to the strain of that suddenly-imposed weight and the buckling segment of copper swayed outward as the desperately-clinging fingers clutched at its edges.

Manley, hanging to the balustrade with one arm, reached out to grasp that buckling strip of metal to which a helpless man was hanging sheer over space. He caught at it, even as Golden caught at his straining shoulders to hold him steady.

But a law, stronger than the will of man, seemed to suck the metal slowly inevitably, out of the clutch of his tired fingers. Then the last fastenings gave the strained and twisted sheet-metal tore slowly away, and the black shadow of a man fell like a plummet to the iron and stone of Broadway, three hundred feet below.

(To be continued.)

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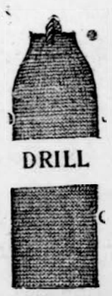

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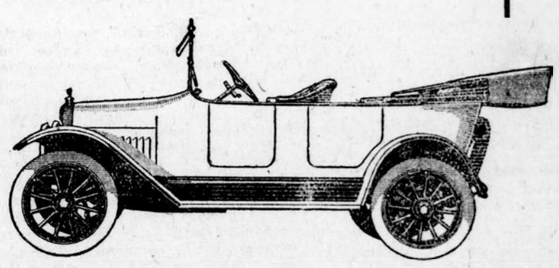

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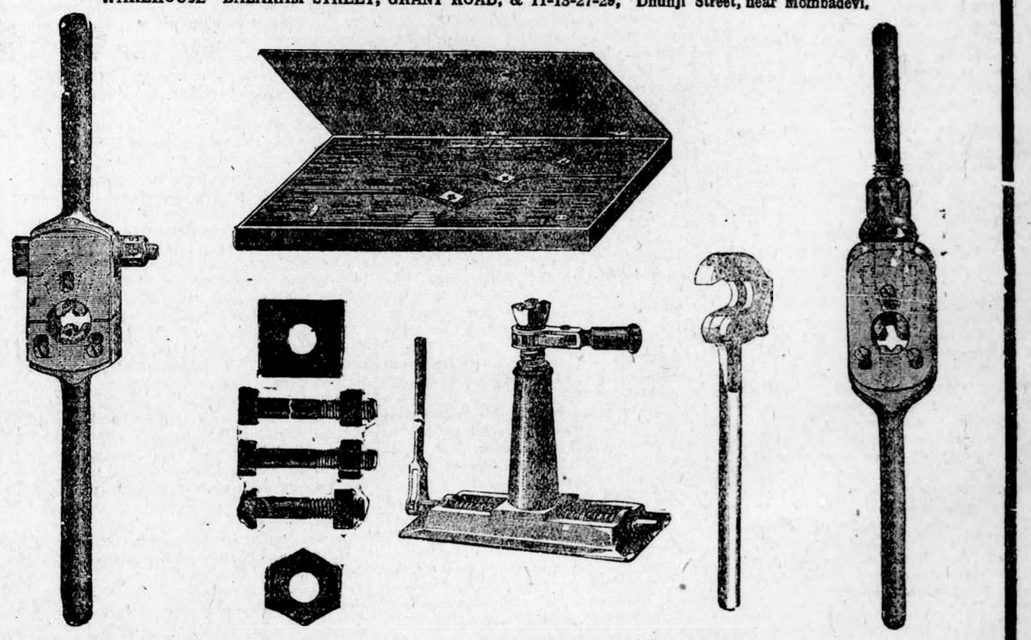

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